MORNING EDITION

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45 Aircraft, Submarine Destroyed; 13 Ships Sunk in Sumatra Region

Japanese Forces Ready To Penetrate Johore Bahru

5,200 BRITISH TAKEN

In active operations off the Sunda Islands, our submarines have sunk 88,000 tons of enemy shipping, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 10 a.m. Tuesday. The communique said:

"Imperial submarines as of January 22 have sunk 13 enemy vessels, totaling 88,000 tons, in the Sumatra-Java area. The ships sunk are as follows:

"One large-size 15,000-ton class armed merchant ship; three 8,000-ton vessels (an oil tanker, a merchant ship, and a freighter); two 5,000-ton vessels (a transport and a freighter); two 4,000-ton vessels (a merchant ship and a freighter) and five others totaling 31,000 tons."

The communique indicates that our submarines are intensifying and extending their counter-blockade of the United States over the vast Pacific whose area is no less than 170,000,000 square kilometers. Following the sinking of the U.S. seaplane tender Langley and the mighty aircraft-carrier Lexington, undersea craft of the Imperial Navy have spread their network of destruction to the sub-equatorial seas. Neither the United States nor Britain can now transport men or goods through any part of the southern Pacific and, the blockade of the Japanese Empire which the Anglo-American fleet has vaunted is now being turned against it in an iron stranglehold.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS SINK 2 SHIPS

Domei

BERLIN, January 26.—The German News Agency, quoting an Associated Press dispatch from Rangoon, today reported that Japanese Naval Forces have sunk two merchant vessels off the coast of Sumatra. It is believed the sinkings are due to Japanese submarine activities.

JAPANESE OCCUPY RENGIT IN WEST MALAYA

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 27.—The Japanese Forces which advanced along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula smashing the enemy in retreat from Batu Pahat, entered Rengit, a key point on the western Malay coast, 50 kilometers from the Johore Straits at 8 p.m. yesterday.

40 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN MALAYA

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN MALAYA, January 27.—The threat of total annihilation of the British air force in Malaya was brought closer yesterday as Japanese warplanes shot down 40 more of the Royal Air Force's ill-spared planes.

Thirty-nine out of 40 British warplanes which included Lockheed Hudson and Consolidated bombers, Hurricane, Buffalo and Spitfire fighters and Swordfish torpedo planes, were shot down by Japanese aircraft when a formation of British warplanes yesterday afternoon twice attempted to attack groups of Japanese transports off the eastern coast of Malaya. Another Hurricane fighter was also bagged over Singapore on the same day by Japanese attackers in the course of a raid on the British naval base.

5,200 BRITISH CAPTURED IN MALAYA

The Nichi Nichi Shimbun reported from the Malay front Tuesday that 200 British officers and 5,000 men have surrendered to Japanese Forces during fighting in Malaya up to Monday.

READY TO PENETRATE JOHORE BAHRU

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 27.—The vanguard of Japanese Forces which started a smashing advance along the Johore Highway after capturing Ayer Itam, approached a step nearer to Singapore as it passed a point 4 kilometers north of Simpang Rengam, a key point on the Johore Highway, 50 kilometers from Singapore, at 5:20 p.m. yesterday. The spearhead of the Japanese Forces, which captured Kluang and has been chasing defeated enemy remnants southward along a road bordering a railway line to Singapore, has passed Mengkibol yesterday evening.

Japanese mobile units operating along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, have been driving steadily along the Malacca Strait since noon January 25 and at 8 p.m. yesterday took Rengit, 25 kilometers south of Batu Pahat, after repulsing enemy resistance and carrying one position after another. Chasing British tank units, these Japanese mobile forces now are continuing a steady march along the western coast of Malaya.

BRITISH ADMIT BATU PAHAT FALL

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—According to a dispatch from Singapore, the British High Command in East Asia today admitted that Japanese Forces have captured Batu Pahat, on the Malay Peninsula approximately 70 miles from Singapore.

APPROVAL IS GIVEN TO ¥18,000,000,000 EXTRA WAR BUDGET

Measure Now Before Upper House—Passage by Peers Likely on Thursday

MEMBERS SUPPORT BILL

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Expects Increase in Rice, Wheat Output

The ¥18,000,000,000 additional war budget passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon. Subsequently, the measure now goes to the House of Peers.

Meanwhile, it has been arranged for the measure to come up in the budget committee of the Upper House on Thursday morning.

The indication was that the Peers would pass on the measure the same afternoon, completing the Diet action on the enormous war appropriations, which will bring the war expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair to the appalling total of ¥47,129,000,000.

The Lower House met in full session at 1:05 p.m. on Tuesday, but it immediately adjourned to permit the budget committee to pass the war budget.

Resuming at 4 p.m., it heard Premier General Hideki Tojo announce the move made by Thailand last Sunday in declaring war on America and Britain. Here the order of the day was changed.

On an urgent motion the war budget, which had by this time been approved by the budget committee, was laid before the House.

Kozo Matsumura reported the result of the examination of the measure by the budget committee of which he is the chairman.

A short debate ensued, in which the members, representatives of all the groups in the House, speaking from their seats, supported the measure. The bill was then put to a standing vote and was carried unanimously.

The debate of the budget committee on the war budget, which had been explained to the body by the Government in a closed session on Monday, got under way at 1:10 p.m. on Tuesday.

Members Favor Bill

Nasogoro Komiyama, for the Giin Domei, Bunji Suzuki, for the Dokokai, Motojiro Sugiyama, for the First Lobby, and Chozaburo Mizutani, for the Koa Domei, spoke in favor of the bill.

When the debate was at an end, the chairman of the committee announced that the measure would be put to a standing vote. Promptly, the entire committee stood up, stamping its unanimous approval on the measure.

The budget committee was occupied with interpellation all day on Tuesday except for the time required to pass on the war budget.

Ichiro Kono, of the Koa Domei, and Shigeru Ishizaka, of the Giin Domei, did all the questioning of the morning.

Mr. Kono asked the Government whether it is not time efforts were concentrated on the extension of productive capacity.

In reply, he was told by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board that at the present stage of the situation the Government sees no reason to alter the policy of dividing its attention between improving the system of deliveries and increasing industrial output.

To the suggestion of the interpellator that the Government should take a keen interest in getting small merchants and industrialists placed in employment in the southern region, President Suzuki said that the Government means to adhere to the policy of "hand-picking" the emigrants to the southern regions. He spoke of the need of training these emigrants so that they may get on well with the people of an alien race among whom they will come to live in that area.

Answering the same questioner, President Suzuki said that as indicated by the Premier in his Diet speech, the Government would carry out such administrative reforms as are considered essential to the conduct of the war.

Turning to the agricultural question, Mr. Kono insisted that the Government should take special steps to protect the farmer. He warned against making Japan a second England by neglecting agriculture.

The reply of President Suzuki was that national security requires that the system of agricultural villages should be maintained to permit a certain amount of increase in population.

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Kimmel, Short Said Sentenced To Death Over Hawaii Debacle

Death will be the penalty for Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and for Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army Air Force, according to reports which reached here Tuesday. A United Press dispatch from Washington received in Lisbon carried accounts of the tremendous sensation which the news has created among the American public.

The news of the impending execution of the two high officers of the American army and navy follows close on the heels of the report of the special Board of Inquiry which investigated the American debacle at the Battle of Hawaii. Under the chairmanship of Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Board of Inquiry in its report made public several days ago placed the blame for the disaster at Pearl Harbor squarely on the heads of Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short. Criminal negligence and gross dereliction of duty are apparently the charges.

The report revealed that the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations had ordered constant preparedness in view of the likelihood of a Japanese attack, but that Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short had failed to take appropriate measures. The inquiry disclosed, for instance, that on the fateful morning of the battle, the submarine net across the entrance to Pearl Harbor was removed at 4:58 a.m. to allow the departure of two minesweepers but that the net was not put back into position until 8:40, enabling Japanese submarines to slip into the harbor in the meantime. One Japanese submarine was discovered by the transport Antares at 6:30 a.m. while the destroyer Wood started firing on the submarine at 6:45 a.m. Although reports of this engagement reached the commander of the fleet by 7:12 a.m., the commander failed to sound a general alarm with the result that the fleet was completely unprepared for action when the Japanese air fleet appeared overhead almost an hour later. Admiral Kimmel is judged to be responsible for this situation.

The report of the board further revealed that an army look-out spotted the Japanese air fleet at a point 130 miles from Pearl Harbor at 7:02 a.m. but did not report to the officer of the watch until 7:20. The officer of the watch in turn, judging the planes to be American, failed to turn in any alarm at all. Lieutenant-General Short is judged to be responsible for this negligence on the part of his subordinates.

The two responsible officers have been the objects of general criticism for several weeks, while several Congressmen were known to have strongly advocated the sentence of death for them. The present news of the impending sentence is believed to be the direct result of the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry which found the officers responsible for America's most serious defeat. It is expected that a court-martial will be immediately convoked to pass the formal sentence of death, which is without precedent in the entire history of the United States.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Foodstuff Self-Sufficiency

NICHI NICHI—It is yet premature for us to discuss in what economic structures southern regions under Japan's military occupation will be placed, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the past setup, in which they were provided only for the convenience of the countries by which they were made colonies, should be improved. These colonies had to produce sugar, rubber, copra and other goods exclusively for the convenience of their oppressors, being prohibited to increase the production of their own foodstuffs. This crippled condition must be remedied by all means. Japan should not rely too much on foodstuffs produced by other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is up to Japan to devote itself to the task of increasing its own foodstuffs.

General Elections

KOKUMIN—General elections will be held on April 30. To be frank, the nation has not been satisfied with the present members of the Diet. The elections last year were postponed by one year. Now that the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, the significance of general elections has been multiplied to say the least. Premier Hideki Tojo at the present Diet session has stressed that the coming elections will mean a very good chance for the Government to seek a positive cooperation of the people in connection with the prosecution of the War. This is not enough. The coming elections must be distinguished absolutely from the sort that used to be held at the time when party politics and liberalism were supreme. The elections must be held with one distinctive object, namely, the overthrow of the United States and Britain. For this purpose, reconstruction and a fresh start of the Imperial Diet must be undertaken without fail.

Clothing and Co-Prosperity Sphere

HOCHI—It is to be assumed that both producers and consumers are fully prepared to cooperate with the Government's control over clothing but the most pressing problem today is the quality of various fiber articles.

In order to utilize the abundant supply of natural resources in the southern regions, it is necessary to have recourse to reciprocal means, namely, exporting Japanese products to the south in exchange for its raw materials. Cotton goods were hitherto sent to these areas but due to insufficient supply of raw cotton, they must be replaced by fibrous articles such as silk, rayon, staple fiber and other similar materials.

It is difficult to point out the exact quantity of various clothing stocked among the people of Japan, but on the other hand, it is absolutely certain that they have adequate supplies to last them at least the next several years with the minimum purchases of new clothing.

One thing requested of the Government, and of producers as well, is to exercise special care in exporting goods of excellent quality satisfying to the consumers in the south. If there should be any person who tries to supply inferior quality to overseas consumers by taking the superior grade for home

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AUSTRALIA FEELING UNEASY AS PREMIER ASKS WAR MATERIAL

Curtin Demanding Permanent Representation in Imperial War Cabinet

NEW ZEALAND SEEKS AID

Considerable Differences of Opinion Exist Among Britain, U.S., Australia

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 26.—At a public meeting in Perth the Australian Premier demanded that Australia should be given permanent representation in an Imperial War Cabinet. Only thus was it possible that Australia's voice would be heard in the entire conduct of the war, Premier John Curtin stated and demanded the formation of a special War Council for the Pacific.

Reuter simultaneously reports from Melbourne that the Australian Cabinet has again addressed an urgent appeal to London and Washington for war material, above all, fighters, bombers and warships.

Both of these news items show that with regard to the question of general strategy considerable differences of opinion still exist between Great Britain, the United States and Australia. The Australian Premier whose recent comments upon British-Australian relations called forth criticism in the British press, has once more taken refuge in publicity.

Feels Left Out

Even before Premier Churchill has made his appearance before the House of Commons in order to present his long awaited statement not only concerning his negotiations in Washington but also on the situation in general, Premier Curtin has adopted a definite attitude to one of the problems under discussion. He has left no doubt regarding the fact that Australia feels that she has been left out by London and that she desires guarantees which will ameliorate her position in the future. Nothing has so embittered the Australians in the past as the thesis, proclaimed after December 8, 1941, by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill that Hitler is the chief enemy and that the Southwestern Pacific must be regarded as a theater of war of secondary importance.

Premier Curtin's declaration in Perth means that Australia will no longer comply with this policy. The Australian people will no longer allow its sons to shed their blood in North Africa nor even in Malaya, while the Australian continent itself is bared of every means of defense.

Canberra Asks for Aid

From the renewed appeal for immediate shipments of first class war material to Australia, it may be concluded that Australia's defense is much weaker than the Australian Government has so far wished to admit. The urgency of this appeal for help is effectively underlined by the laconic communique, issued on Saturday by the Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo, which announced large-scale naval operations in the general direction of New Zealand. This communication seems to have caused great dismay in Australia. Whilst the battle at the gates of Singapore, and the siege of the fortress which may be expected in the next few days, forms a serious threat to the western flank of Australia, successful Japanese operations against New Zealand would also menace Australia's security from the southeast. A tremendous pincer movement is thus being initiated. In spite of the seriousness of the situation, London's reactions to the latest Australian demands is a negative one. It is true that The Times asserts that London is paying careful attention to Australia's needs but at the same time Reuter is giving the impression that the dispatch of an Australian representative to the British War Cabinet is being regarded as technically very difficult.

It can be seen from these two commentaries that official circles in London are attempting to pour water into the Australian wine before Premier Churchill makes any statement concerning this problem. In any case it may be predicted that the clarification of relations between the British Government and the Governments of the Dominions during the war, can no longer be delayed. As is shown by the simultaneous requests of the Australian Government to London and Washington, relations between Australia and Great Britain, and between Australia and the United States are already dealt

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British Are Retreating From Salween River Sector

RANGOON RAIDED

Airmen of the Imperial Navy in operations over the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea since January 22 shot down or destroyed on the ground 45 enemy aircraft, while Japanese convoy warships sank an enemy submarine off the southeastern coast of Balik Papan, the Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 5:30 p.m., Tuesday said. The communique follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Air units since January 22 have carried out major bombing attacks on Balik Papan, Samarinda, Banjermasin, Amboina and Namrear in the Netherlands East Indies and Rabaul in the New Guinea sector, in the course of which they shot down or destroyed on the ground 45 enemy aircraft, including two flying boats, and inflicted severe damage on enemy batteries, anti-aircraft artillery positions, barracks and other military establishments in various areas. In these attacks, we lost two machines.

"2. One scouting seaplane from an Imperial warship in a terrific combat with several enemy planes over Sarangani in the Philippines on January 17 shot down an enemy twin-motor bomber.

"3. In the Balik Papan campaign, our transport convoy warships in a fierce engagement with an enemy destroyer, submarine and aircraft on January 24 sank one enemy submarine. We lost four transport vessels."

10 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED AT RANGOON

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN BURMA, January 26.—Japanese Army Air units conducted mass raids over Rangoon this morning and shot down 10 British challengers in aerial combat. One Japanese warplane is still missing.

BRITISH RETREAT FROM SALWEEN TO RANGOON

Domei

SAIGON, January 26.—British forces in the Salween River sector, extreme southeast of Upper Burma, are retreating westward across the river to new defense positions less than 100 miles east of Rangoon, it was learned through a Singapore radio broadcast intercepted here today.

NIGHT ATTACK UPON RANGOON STAGED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 27.—Taking advantage of the moonlight, formations of Japanese Army aircraft yesterday carried out two night raids upon the Rangoon airdrome. The first and second flights of Japanese Army aircraft appeared over the Burmese capital in quick succession and, in defiance of enemy anti-aircraft fire, scored direct hits upon the runway and nearby facilities, causing fires at various places. The Japanese aircraft all returned safely to their base.

U.S. JOURNAL AMAZED

New York Times Comments on Balik Papan Landing

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Overawed by Japanese landing feats at Balik Papan, in eastern Dutch Borneo, the New York Times editorially declared this morning, that the dispatch of powerful Japanese Forces over expansive waters without waiting for reasonable air support is nothing short of amazing, it was learned here today from New York.

The same editorial added that such daring adventures are also an indication of the Japanese program to hasten the seizure of all vital Allied bases in the South Pacific, stated the report.

Wavell to Rangoon

Domei

SAIGON, January 27.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southwest Pacific, recently visited Rangoon, according to an Arip dispatch received here from the Burmese capital. General Wavell reportedly had talks with Reginald Smith, Governor-General of Burma, and other resident British army, air and navy leaders of Burma, the dispatch added.

AMERICANS IN N. IRELAND

First Contingent of U.S. Troops to Aid Britain Arrives

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has announced that the first contingent of United States troops for the aid of Britain, under the command of Major-General Russel Hart, arrived today at an undisclosed base in North Ireland, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Meanwhile, it was recalled that the United States had sent earlier a group of engineers and army officers to construct bases in North Ireland and Scotland for the accommodation of United States troops.

Singapore Gets Planes

Domei

MADRID, January 24.—An undisclosed number of the latest type Hurricane II fighter aircraft, which so far had been kept for the defense of Britain, has been sent to Singapore and are now engaged in active combat on the Malay front, according to belated reports received here from New York today. The Hurricane II reportedly has been remodelled from the Hurricane I to greatly increase speed and firing power.

MACARTHUR ADMITS RETREAT IN BATAAN

American Congressional Leaders Urge Government to Create United Command

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—It was reported from Washington today that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States and Philippine forces in the Philippines, in his daily report to the United States War Department, has admitted Japanese troop infiltrations are forcing the retreat of his forces on the Bataan Peninsula.

The report made public by the War Department today, said infiltrations were being made along beaches and mountain passes of Mount Natib under cover of fire from naval artillery and overhead attack by dive bombers.

Simultaneously, General MacArthur revealed that Japanese Forces are making still further landings on the Bataan Peninsula.

Unified Command Urged

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Expressing shock at the lack of collaboration between the United States army and navy which led to the Pearl Harbor defeat on December 7, last year, American Congressional leaders are now urging the Government to create a unified army, navy and air forces, it was reported from Washington today.

Senator Robert LaFollette, Progressive of Wisconsin, commenting on the report of the investigating committee of the Pearl Harbor disaster, declared it shows an unquestionable lack of cooperation between the army and the navy which should induce Congress to study problems on organization of defense.

Representative Donald O'Toole, Democrat of New York, asserted that it is high time to create a unified command, whereas Robert Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, declared the warnings given to Admiral Husband Kimmel, former commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, former commanding general of the Hawaiian Department of the United States army, should have been sufficient to keep them alert, but, despite the serious situation, apparently they did not wish to collaborate. He added, "I think they cannot be excused."

Faces Difficult Tasks

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 17.—The vast, complicated organization which constitutes the Allied High Command in the Southwestern Pacific last night was settling down to deal with the formidable task, which confronts it, according to a report from Sourabaya.

The period of establishment and organization—a period which at times grew so hectic that generals misplaced their aides-de-camp and aides-de-camp lost track of their generals—has now ended.

Much has been accomplished toward a clear understanding among various national elements of the unified command regarding their respective obligations and authority—regarding which many misunderstandings might seriously handicap the Allied war front in this area.

It may be said that high officers charged with the direct responsibility of military affairs in the Southwestern Pacific have succeeded in polishing off the rough edges of the fundamental plan drawn up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It was pointed out that the latter plan was drafted many thousand miles from East Asia and, therefore, its principal authors could not claim personal familiarity of conditions in this part of the world.

However, the failure to appoint an N.E.I. officer to any of the highest posts in the unified command has created surprise and disappointment in Java, calling forth critical editorials in some Java newspapers, according to the report.

Today's Press Comments

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consumption, then he should be severely dealt with.

Confidence in Government

MIYAKO—A gigantic war budget was approved by the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Immediate approval on the very day it was submitted is not unusual in itself, but the fact that a vast sum of ¥28,935,000,000 was passed during the course of a day clearly indicates the people's sincerity concerning the War of Greater East Asia and their absolute confidence in the Government as well as in the Imperial Forces.

Majority of the war expenditures, as usual, is to be raised through issuance of bonds which necessitates a further conservation in the people's daily living and increased savings. It is but natural on the part of those on the home front to extend full cooperation toward this duty thus placed upon themselves.

The attainment of the savings goal set at ¥17,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year is not, by any means, an easy task, but since the people's efforts are to be centered on the object of the war, it is hoped that the public will come up to the expectation by readjusting their daily livelihood and help digesting this vast amount of bonds.

Correction

In Today's Press Comments published Sunday, January 25, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi comment was by mistake credited to Asahi.

End of Tropical Rain Aids Advance Of Japanese Units Toward Singapore

An Asahi correspondent attached to a Japanese contingent in Malaya, has reported that tropical rains have ceased and clear blue skies greeted the Japanese Forces Monday, as they sped along macadamized highways through Johore amid endless rubber plantations, coconut groves and fields of tropical flowers, with Singapore as their final destination.

The correspondent explained, "With each passing day the object of our strenuous journey approaches nearer and nearer," and pointed out that, "When we ask Malayans and Hindus, in sign language, about conditions in Singapore, they return friendly answers."

"These natives volunteer to act as guides, and generously furnish us with food and maps of Singapore," it was added.

It was emphasized that, "Our soldiers are in high spirits as we advance to leave behind tales of tangled vines and other jungle obstacles, while those Hindu soldiers who are now our prisoners, willingly drive our automobiles for us as they join in our battle songs."

"We have become accustomed to train our eyes on the numerous milesiones along the highway indicating how close we have come to Singapore."

It was pleasantly revealed that, "We passed number 72 on the southern outskirts of Yong Peng, and it won't be long now."

The stronghold of Singapore was constructed at a cost of $190,000,000 and required more than 15 years of hard labor. It is believed to be almost impregnable and the Japanese attempt to capture it has become the target of the world's attention. How then will the Imperial Forces capture it?

Thus asks Lieutenant-General Somei Kuwaki of the Imperial Army during an interview with the Nichi Nichi on January 26, and proceeds to explain as follows:

The British Army is noted for its perseverance in the face of tremendous odds, and for its reliance on the British Navy. Consider for instance, the countless islands that the British have conquered.

During continental battles, too, the British Army has shown heroic perseverance, fighting to the last, but this was due to the confidence the army had in the navy, for the army always depended on the navy to bring reinforcements in time to rescue it from its predicament.

During the last Great War, a detachment of the British Army was driven by the Turks into a dangerous corner at Kut al Imara, in Iraq, but six months passed before the British surrendered. In Transvaal, the British were surrounded completely, but they would not surrender for two years. In trench warfare too, during the last Great War, they have shown admirable patience and perseverance.

The siege of Singapore is accompanied by considerable difficulties since it is a fort. Consider for instance, the length of time it took to capture the fort of Port Arthur.

In the case of Singapore, however, the control of the seas has passed into the hands of the Imperial Navy, so that the British cannot hope for help from the south. The only assistance they might hope for is air force reinforcements from the Dutch East Indies, but here, too, the mastery of the air has passed into Japanese hands. Moreover, half the number of soldiers in the British garrison at Singapore consists of Indian soldiers, who are unwilling to fight at all.

The only difficulty of the Japanese Forces is the crossing of the Straits of Johore, which is roughly three-quarters of a mile wide. The Japanese excel in landing operations, however, and it may be regarded as an absolute certainty that they will land. Besieging a fort requires the use of large cannon, and the transport of such cannon into Singapore might take some time.

I expect Singapore will fall much sooner than Hongkong, for whereas Hongkong was mountainous, Singapore is practically level, and the advance of troops is much easier. Moreover, it is easier for the British to escape from Singapore, for there are several islands near by and they can flee to one or other of these islands by boat.

With the fall of Singapore the control of the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean will come under the Japanese, and control of the Indian Ocean means control of the East Indies.

Approval Is Given To ¥18,000,000,000 Extra War Budget

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Mr. Ishizaka, the next interpellator, raised questions chiefly about agriculture.

Increase in Rice, Wheat Seen

One of these questions elicited Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino's reply to the effect that 12 years hence, the Government expects an increase of 11,000,000 koku in the production of rice and 13,000,000 koku in the output of wheat.

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister agreed with the questioner on the view that there is a need for the creation of some commission in the Government, which would work out the problem of establishing an agricultural policy for East Asia.

Principal interpellators in the afternoon session were Shigeru Ishizaka, of the Giin Domei, and Shigeo Nishimura, also of the same group.

Most of Mr. Ishizaka's questions were addressed to Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino.

The points in the Minister's answers were:

1. The Government is endeavoring to see that every village in the country has adequate medical facilities.

2. The Government is trying its utmost to get the achievements of the Japanese Forces reflected to a certain extent in the everyday life of the people.

3. There will be supplies of dried fish in the rural districts.

Mr. Nishimura asked Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida to reveal the plan if he has any for a policy of making the people understand spirit, as opposed to matter, for it is a dominatingly important factor in the life of a nation.

The Education Minister replied that his policy is for the people to take a greater interest in thinking about things in a rational way.

"The people," he went on, "have hitherto been trained to think about things intellectually and critically. The situation which has been caused by the war challenges them to acquire the habit of looking after the true thing. I am desiring that a purely Japanese world view should be established."

Seiichi Kita, of the Giin Domei, asked questions about the Government's financial policy.

Not to Insure Health

The reply he received from Finance Minister Okinori Kaya to one of his questions was that the Government will be careful to see that the program of mobilizing all materials, funds and labor in the nation does not hamper the effort to maintain the lowest standard of living compatible with national health.

Simultaneously, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi told the interpellator that the Government does not intend to control all "social welfare" insurance schemes.

The same interpellator was told by President Suzuki of the Planning Board that the first five-year materials mobilization plan has uniformly been successful and that the Government is outlining a second five-year materials mobilization program, which will be on a far bigger scale than the first.

President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information explained to the questioner that the use of the term "Far East" has been interdicted because the term is suggestive of this part of the globe revolving around Britain.

Answering interpellations in a session of the finance committee in the House of Representatives on Monday afternoon, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, expressed the belief that the Government will establish a clearing system for foreign exchange as soon as economic stability is secured in southeastern Asia under Japanese military control.

The Finance Minister also intimated that the exchange rate, which he had previously revealed will be based on the Japanese yen, and that it will be decided after taking into consideration various factors, such as productive capacity, material resources, and the circulation of private capital in these territories.

Touching on the bank note issues in Japanese occupied territories, he revealed that the central provincial banks as well as other banking institutions in these areas will issue notes on the basis of deposits made with the Bank of Japan.

CAMPAIGN NETWORK SPREAD BY NIPPON

Japanese Activities in Sunda Region Accompany Thai Push Over Border

As 100,000 Thai troops Monday swept across the Thailand border into Burma following Thailand's declaration of war Sunday noon, Japanese Forces steadily widened their sphere of operations, with landings at Balik Papan, on the eastern coast of Borneo, and Kendari, on Celebes Island, Domei noted.

Japanese bluejackets who landed at Kavieng, on New Ireland, on January 23 completed occupation of the region around Kavieng by Monday. This penetration deep into Netherlands East Indies territory has placed Japanese Forces within easy striking distance of Allied operation headquarters in Java and Sumatra, moved them another step closer to a stranglehold on the Indian Ocean and complete stoppage of Allied ship movements in the southern Pacific.

In the Malaya sector, which still holds the spotlight in the day's war, Japanese forces continued their advances on all fronts with undiminished success.

Kluang Captured

Latest field dispatches have disclosed that the left wing of Japanese forces smashing southward down the central part of Johore State had captured Kluang, 50 miles from Singapore, after a terrific 30-hour battle, while the Rising Sun Imperials thundering down the western coast had captured Ayer Hitam, approximately 12 miles southwest of Kluang, at dawn Tuesday.

Japanese Forces occupied Ayer Hitam after launching a fierce night attack on January 25 and now are rolling toward an "undisclosed point" leading to Simpan Grenga, about 11 miles south of Ayer Hitam.

Acting in close concert with columns which took Ayer Hitam and Kluang, other Japanese units swung around to the vicinity of Segarrang, nine miles south of Batu Pahat, to cut off the British retreat along the strategic coastal highway leading to Singapore.

Front-line reports have indicated that a Japanese thrust toward Seggarang also places the Japanese Forces in a position to menace the rear of British forces retreating from Kluang and Ayer Hitam.

Heaviest fighting seemed to be raging between Japanese and British mechanized forces along a 30-mile front, extending from Ayer Hitam to Kluang, with British aircraft attempting to aid frantic British efforts to stem the Japanese drive which inexorably is drawing close to Singapore.

ROLE OF AIR FORCE IMPORTANT IN WAR

Activities of Japan's Airmen Contributed Much to Attain Present Victories

The brilliant military accomplishments, unparalleled in the history of war, which were scored by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are undoubtedly the crystallization of the outstanding activities of the Air units, the Asahi stated and added that the prerequisite in the current war was to gain mastery of the air and sea over a comprehensive sphere.

Had the Air units failed to achieve this object, the Asahi continues, it is possible that the Japanese Forces might still be fighting desperately to pierce through the so-called Popham-Line and that the ultimate goal of emancipating the East Asiatic races might have been in vain. The real strength of the Japanese Air units so far demonstrated, has served to deal a striking blow to the Anglo-Americans who once underestimated the aeronautical ability of the Japanese people by ruefully contending their unfitness as competent airmen.

Originated 30 Years Ago

The origin of the Japanese Air units may be traced back to 30 years ago when, at Yoyogi in Tokyo, Captain Tokugawa flew a plane before a large, spellbound crowd who stood watching the miracle performance of the flier. Vigorous training since then has resulted in the remarkable feats in the air we constantly read about in the vernaculars today.

The first occasion on which Japanese Air units took an active part in the war was during the early part of the China Affair, but the real dog-fights in which Japanese airmen showed their ability was during the Nomonhan Incident and more recently, in the current warfare.

When Japanese aces shot down over 1,000 Soviet planes over Halha River, the deadliners of their skill was immediately recognized by some of the military experts. Others, however, held misguided opinions that the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters concerning the results of aerial combats was solely for propaganda purposes since the number involved was too large.

The superiority of the Imperial Army Air units was again demonstrated during the current war and those who ignored the warning at the outset were obliged to check their misconceptions. When they awakened to this fact, however, it was too late and one plane after another including such enemy prides as the Spitfire, Hurricane, etc., were sent crashing to the earth.

New Phase of Flying

But it should be noted here that the Army airmen encountered a new experience in the present conflict which they did not undergo during the Nomonhan Incident. That was, to fly across the ocean. The Japanese aces had to pilot their planes over a maximum flying distance to engage in dog-fights.

The first duty entrusted to the Air units is to assist the ground forces in effecting a landing, and consequently, each pilot must take to the air regardless of the weather condition. The Air units which worked in collaboration with the land forces when surprise landings were effected on the eastern coast of Malay Peninsula and in the vicinity of Singora and Kota Bharu had to take off from the base under a violent southerly wind, fly across the South China Sea, encounter an enemy air force and then returned to the base with negligible damage. The Air units which participated in the surprise landings at Apari and Vigan likewise experienced the same adverse conditions, but the strategy was nevertheless carried out according to plan.

"Rome was not built in a day," the Asahi adds, and it should not be forgotten that two years of difficult and vigorous training in flying across the sea were behind such remarkable accomplishments.

They Overcome Handicap

During the Malayan campaign, the utilization of well-equipped airport facilities prepared years ago and other wireless apparatus such as the radio beacon, etc. enabled enemy pilots to conduct blind flying in the dense fog and in the dead of the night. On the other hand, though strenuous efforts were exercised in completing various equipments, the advance outpost of the Japanese Air units was very poor as compared with the enemy airfield, offering not a small amount of difficulties in performing their duties. What really made up for these disadvantages was the spiritual power and the strenuous training during peace-time.

Furthermore, British planes of the Spitfire, Buffalo and Hurricane types and the American craft, Curtiss P-40, are all equal, if not better, in efficiency than Japanese planes but the flying ability and the fighting technique of the Japanese Air units enabled them to shoot down equally efficient craft.

The youthful pilots of the Japanese Air units are unanimous in the opinion that real dog-fights are much easier than the hypothetic aerial combats during training which is self-explanatory of the strenuous methods employed.

Training in piloting may sound difficult, but it is only a first step insofar as aeronautical education is concerned, for, in order to become a competent fighter, innumerable difficulties and trying experiences must be undergone.

There is an episode, the journal continues, where a young aspirant spent most of his holidays on the Government tram, always between the same stations, to acquire the connection between airplane and ground when making a landing. On his holidays, the youth used to proceed to a certain station, purchase a ticket to the next station, and closely study the speed of the tram and the movements of the ground by sticking his head out of the tram's window. He repeated this procedure so often that the station attendant finally became suspicious of his sanity.

Undergo Vigorous Training

Vigorous training is also required to become an expert machine-gunner because in this case, the target is moving with a terrific speed while he himself is on a speeding plane. First, he is given training on a target floating on the sea, second, on cloth spread out close to the land and finally, on a streamer attached to the airplane by a 300-meter rope. He must get close to the streamer in order to score a bull's eye, but simultaneously, must exercise extra precaution so as to avoid collision. Moreover, the relative position between the machine-gunner and the target is upset through miscalculation of the smallest fraction of a second.

The same difficulties are experienced by men being given training in releasing bombs. In order to acquire deadly accuracy, the bomber must precisely judge the speed of the plane, the altitude and other necessary data before pressing the button which releases the missile. The slightest mistake in judgment results in the bombs dropping hundreds of meters away from the target. To add to the difficulty, the gunners are exposed to the danger of machine-gun bullets from enemy fighters which swarm around the bombers, and the incessant firing from the anti-aircraft guns.

Brilliant Achievement

Training conditions being as mentioned above, one can readily understand the point of the airmen in saying that training is much harder than actual combats. The annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, the devastating raids on the port of Singapore and other brilliant achievements in the extensive war front are indeed made possible only through such vigorous training given to these men during peacetime.

In concluding the article, the Asahi emphasizes that the hardships of the ground crew should not be overlooked, pointing out their untiring efforts in tuning the motors to function perfectly until the small hours of the morning in order to enable the fliers to discharge their duties without a hitch.

Drive Against Chiang To Be Carried Out With Renewed Vigor

Domei

NANKING, January 26.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, today declared that the Japanese offensive against Chungking will be carried on with renewed vigor in concert with Japan's southward operations. General Hata cautioned that although the Japanese strategy in the southern regions is progressing satisfactorily, "One should not come to the conclusion that Chungking will readily surrender." Pointing out that the continent remains the focal point of the Greater East Asia War, General Hata said it is necessary to strengthen the common front of Japan, Manchoukuo and China in order to establish a firm foundation on the continent.

Croat Population 7,000,000

Transocean

ZAGREB, January 6.—The total area of Croatia is 106,000 square kilometers, with a population of 7,000,000, according to a statement by Foreign Minister Dr. M. Lorcovic in an article published by the papers here today. The Minister pointed out that the Croat language was the mother tongue of 95 per cent of the inhabitants, and added that German was the mother tongue of the majority of the remaining 5 per cent.

Ishii Leaves Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, January 27.—Ko Ishii, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, left from the local airfield by plane for Tokyo at 8 a.m. today. On his arrival in Tokyo, Mr. Ishii will consult with the authorities of the Foreign Office on business of undisclosed nature.

Australians Quit New Guinea

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, has announced that all Australians have been evacuated from Madang and the northern and central coasts of New Guinea, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

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S. AMERICA UNAGREED ON TARIFF QUESTION

A.B.C. Powers as Well as Ecuador Decline to Sign Agreement

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—Shying from United States pressure, the three leading South American Republics of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, as well as Ecuador have so far declined to sign an agreement with the United States, which decrees the mutual suspension of tariff barriers, it was learned here today from Washington.

American sources have claimed, however, that the United States has concluded such agreements with 16 other Latin American countries, stated the report.

It was reported here from Rio de Janeiro that the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now in session in the Brazilian capital, has been notified that Bolivia and Paraguay have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

2 Recommendations Framed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 26.—The subcommittee of Hemispheric Defense of the Pan-American Conference, continued in session until late last night at Rio de Janeiro despite the Sunday holidays, to frame two recommendations, it was learned here today from the Brazilian capital.

The first resolution recommended a meeting of economic and technical representatives of the various American Republics in Washington, while the second proposal referred to alteration of the present Pan-American Neutrality Committee to the Permanent American Judiciary Committee with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro.

SUGAR RATION SEEN

Palestine Now Suffering From Growing Shortage

Transocean

ANKARA, January 15.—Because of the growing shortage of sugar in Palestine, the press there is requesting the authorities to introduce sugar rationing cards, according to reports received here from Jerusalem.

The authorities so far, however, do not feel inclined to comply with the request, and are trying to import sugar from abroad. Up till now these efforts have been practically in vain, as the amount of sugar entering the country is insufficient to meet the needs of the population.

2 Battalions Annihilated

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 17.—After having covered 6,000 kilometers on their way to the battlefront, two Siberian battalions of the Soviet army were annihilated within three hours in the east Karelian sector, where they made an attack on Finnish positions, it was revealed here today. In front of the sector held by one Finnish company, 500 dead Siberians were counted.

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Premier of Thailand Given Decoration By Japanese Envoy

Domei

BANGKOK, January 26.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, calling on Premier Luang Pibul at his official residence this morning, personally handed to the Thai Premier the high Japanese decoration, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower.

Australia Feeling Uneasy as Premier Asks War Material

(Continued From Page 1)

with on the same footing in Canberra. Great Britain's leading position no longer exists in practical politics.

British Policy Bad

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 25.—Severely critical of Britain's war policy, the Argus, Melbourne's influential daily, declared today, that from Greece to Crete its chief trait has been to do everything too late, it was learned here today from Melbourne.

The journal declared further that British defense measures for the Pacific have been marked with similar symptoms of incapacity and hesitation, which produced serious results in the past.

It frankly stated, that Australia is uninspired by "egotistical reasons," when it is urgently requesting immediate aid.

The Argus warned, "We must prepare for disastrous consequences for these evident reasons, not only for Australia and other dominions, but for the whole Empire and Allies as well," stated the report.

Fraser Stresses Aid

Domei

BERNE, January 26.—Stressing the dangers to which New Zealand is exposed in the Pacific, Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, today declared that responsibility for strengthening the defenses of New Zealand rests not only upon its own power but upon the shoulders of other Allied Powers in the Pacific, according to a Reuter report received here from Wellington today.

It is for this reason that New Zealand has been making persistent demands to Great Britain and the United States for aid, Mr. Fraser asserted.

New Zealand has communicated constantly with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, but has never heard any declaration that Britain will fight first Germany and then devote attention to the Pacific afterward, Mr. Fraser said.

London Said Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—Despite Prime Minister Winston Churchill's message to John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, which declared that the British Government immediately and carefully will take into consideration Australia's demand for more planes and more war material and for the establishment of an Imperial War Cabinet and an Allied Council in the Pacific war zone, London still is pessimistic concerning the Australian situation, according to reports received here from the British capital today.

The Sunday edition of the London Times, pointing out the difficulties in Allied defense in the Pacific, declared, "Australia cannot get the help she is asking for unless Japan is deprived of her domination of the seas, and this cannot be done unless a sufficient sea force is supported from the air."

"Bringing about these two vital factors across huge distances of water where the Japanese at present are superior is no easy task, and doing it in time to save Singapore is still more difficult," the Times concluded.

Palestine Food Rationing

Transocean

ANKARA, January 17.—A decree issued by the British High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harold MacMichael, announces that rationing for bread, rice, sugar and other vital necessities of daily life will be introduced shortly for the entire country. So far, rationing has been enforced only in the cities of Jerusalem, Telaviv, Jaffa and Haifa.

To Build Road

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 17.—The Thai National Assembly today approved a proposal for the construction of a macadamized road in north Thailand. The road is to begin at Chiengmai and terminate at Fang. Chiengmai is an important railway junction, while Fang is 120 kilometers to the north of it, close to the Thai-Burma frontier.

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TRUE PICTURES GIVEN OF ENEMY LEADERS

Churchill No Gentleman, F.D.R. Good Actor, Write Osaka Scribes

Giving an inside picture of the heads of the British and the American Governments, two editorial writers of the Osaka Mainichi in articles appearing in the Sunday Mainichi present intimate sketches of Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Winston Churchill is no gentleman," says Shinichi Nanjo in the first of these articles. "He thinks nothing of running down the street without his coat on in order to catch a train. Such disregard for the conventions regarding appearance is despised by the better class of Englishmmen. Churchill also imposes upon others with no consideration for their feelings, showing no compunction about hurling invectives at them. Although he comes from a good family, he is hardly regarded as a true gentleman in the proper sense of the word." Continuing, this writer says:

"Churchill is a courageous man, but he is unrefined. Before becoming the prime minister, he was quite unpopular as his unrefined characteristics were given much notice in various quarters. Someone even went to the length of calling him insane. He was the object of hatred in many political and social circles.

His Courage Valued

"When Britain experienced serious reverses in the war, Churchill came into the limelight, becoming prime minister on May 10, 1940. His courage is supposed to make him invaluable. The British people were becoming sick and tired of Neville Chamberlain, whom they considered as incompetent to save them from a great crisis. When they saw Churchill, bold and jingoistic, they believed that he was the only man who could save their country.

"Unlike his predecessor, Churchill believed that might is the only means by which Britain can cow Germany into submission. He has never deviated from this conviction. Another thing that the British welcomed in him was the fact that he was a staunch advocate of armament increase. At a time when even the British High Command seemed to be in ignorance of what was going on in Germany, Churchill stressed the necessity of keeping up with the German arms' increase. When Britain finally listened to him, however, it was already too late for Britain was by then too far behind.

"Alfred Duff-Cooper, who was then responsible for the control of the army, navy, and air defenses, had to assume responsibility for the shortcoming and resigned. The predicament in which Britain now finds herself originated in this situation. In contrast, Churchill as early as 1936 and 1937 was stressing the need for Britain to remedy this situation. He pointed out how formidable Germany and Japan would become in the future unless Britain took immediate steps to counteract them.

"As far as this particular point was concerned, Churchill was certainly right, and credit should be given for his keen insight. However, his general observations and understanding of Japan were radically in error. Of course, Churchill was not the only individual who failed to judge the real strength of Japan, for many British leaders did the same thing. Leaders in the United States did likewise. In fact, practically all the statesmen and military leaders of the two countries made the same error. They all labored under the belief that Japanese leaders were divided in opinion and that therefore Japan could easily be threatened into submission. Until the Japanese-American negotiations at Washington were well under way, Churchill certainly believed in this manner. On the contrary, however, Japan's home front was solid. There was virtually no internal friction.

Advised U.S. Concessions

"Churchill apparently came to realize his own error when the negotiations began to draw to a close, for when Ambassador Saburo Kurusu visited Washington to conduct the last-minute negotiations with Roosevelt and Hull, Churchill telephoned Roosevelt advising him to make concessions to Japan. But while advising Roosevelt to effect a compromise with Japan, Churchill late in November tried to bluff Japan by threatening to declare war on Japan within an hour after the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States, Churchill is a sharp fellow, to say the least.

"Churchill well knew that Britain would have to fight Japan eventually, but he was counting on postponing the issue until after the armament increase in Britain had resulted first in the defeat of Germany. He seems not to be greatly worried over immediate military defeats if only Britain can be sure of winning the final victory. Japan should not be inattentive of Britain. Churchill and the British people are formidable foes.

"Several years ago when I was in London, I interviewed Churchill to get an exclusive story from him for the paper which I represented. I asked him to respond to an interview over the long-distance telephone with the editor of my paper. Churchill asked for a renumeration of £100 for a three-minute telephone interview, saying that he was a statesman and a journalist at the same time. I promptly rejected this fantastic demand of Churchill, but he was perfectly complacent about it. He certainly is very different from the ordinary conception of an English 'gentleman.'"

President Roosevelt is the subject of the second of the sketches in the same magazine. Written by Fukuichi Fukumoto, the article says:

"Shortly after the outbreak of the China Affair, President Roosevelt made a very challenging speech at Chicago calling for a quarantine against so-called aggressor nations. This speech, which attracted world-wide attention, was originally drafted by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Ambassador-at-large Norman Davis. In the original, no challenging words appeared, but it happened that William Bullitt, the American ambassador at Paris, then on leave in Washington, read it and maintained that the whole speech was too lukewarm. Bullitt then inserted the passage calling for the quarantine against the aggressor.

"This man Bullitt is now active in Western Asia as a special diplomatic representative of Roosevelt. When he was ambassador to Moscow, he visited Japan late in October of 1934. He came to our country from Moscow by way of Vladivostok. I interviewed him at Tsuruga where he landed, and had a chance to continue my talk with him on the train on the way to Maibara. He told me how much more pleasant a place to live in the United States had become since the Republicans had been ousted and the Roosevelt administration had come into power. Three years later I was sent by my paper to New York, but I found conditions there quite the opposite of what Bullitt had told me.

Danger of Assassination

"Like other presidents of the United States, Roosevelt is constantly exposed to the danger of assassination. He is constantly under heavy guard, which stands in obvious contrast to the comparatively light protection given to former presidents like Hoover and Coolidge. Two weeks before the Inauguration of President Roosevelt, on February 15, 1933, he was actually shot at, but he was not hit. Unfortunately the Mayor of Chicago received the bullets intended for Roosevelt and was killed. Roosevelt must have found his country not particularly pleasant to live in.

"President Roosevelt might have made himself more popular than John Barrymore if he had become a movie actor. I often imagine how Roosevelt would look if he appeared as Macbeth or Hamlet. He would have made an excellent movie actor, for his acting and gesturing, which he often displays during his regular press interviews, are masterful.

"Roosevelt's love of the theatrical is unusual. In the summer of 1932 when he was nominated as the presidential candidate by the Democratic National Convention he immediately flew by plane from New York to Chicago to deliver an impressive speech of acceptance. In 1936 when the international situation began to get serious, he planned to convene the representatives of the principal countries of the world, including Japan, Britain, Germany, Italy, France, and the Soviet Union, at an elaborate conference somewhere on the Atlantic, but the project failed to materialize. It is still fresh in public memory that Roosevelt did get his wish to stage a dramatic meeting on the Atlantic after all when he met Churchill in the historic conference last summer.

"Although the Atlantic conference was nominally for the purpose of discussing all the Axis Powers, the main objective was apparently to concoct some plan against Japan. Japan was made the principal object of discussion, because Germany was then absorbed in the Russian campaign and the pressure on England had been considerably eased. To both the United States and Britain, the situation in East Asia seemed far more important to tackle at that time.

"Roosevelt likes China far more than Japan. One of his forefathers made a fat fortune out of the China trade, and Roosevelt has himself told his friends often that he likes China on that account. Roosevelt has also gathered about him a collection of satellites who are notorious for their anti-Japanese inclination, including Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and others. Roosevelt went altogether too far in his aid of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, which inevitably pulled him into the mire in which he now finds himself.

"Roosevelt cudgelled his brains to prolong the China Affair to Japan's disadvantage. As the first step, just one month prior to the outbreak of the European War, the United States without any previous warning notified Japan of the abrogation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911. This drastic unilateral measure which incurred Japan's anger, was designed to strengthen Chungking's waning spirits and to stimulate Britain who was beginning to moderate her hostile attitude toward Japan as the result of the Japanese military blockade of the British concession at Tientsin.

"All these provocative actions of the United States were tantamount to a warning to Japan of the impending severence of diplomatic relations. Roosevelt also intentionally misconstrued the true spirit of the Tripartite Alliance, which is for the establishment of world peace in a real sense, and eventually showed his trump card in the form of freezing Japanese assets in July of last year. This was virtually an ultimatum served upon Japan by the United States. The Atlantic meeting immediately followed.

"How completely Roosevelt underestimated Japan's military and economic strength may be judged by the fact that he most certainly should have known better than anybody else how defective and weak were the armaments of his own country."

Street Fighting in Kuala Lumpur

On January 11, the Rising Sun Flag was proudly hoisted in Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States. Since its occupation, Japanese Forces have made rapid advances capturing town after town on their relentless drive toward Singapore. The above photo shows the fierceness of the battle, which raged in the capital with a certain Imperial unit pursuing the enemy remnants. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Three Big Associations Of Patriotic Women Due To Be Merged Into One

Final decision on a long-pending issue of amalgamating the three major women's associations into a Dai Nippon Women's Association was reached at the promotors' meeting Tuesday. As a result, the Patriotic Women's Association, Japan Women's Defense Association and Federated Association of Japanese Women will dissolve on February 2, when the new organization will hold its inaugural ceremony. Marchioness Teiko Yamanouchi Tuesday was unanimously recommended for the first presidency of the Association.

ATTACK BY ITALIANS ON ALEXANDRIA TOLD

Courageous Attack on 2 British Warships by Assault Boats Revealed by Commander

Transocean

ROME, January 15.—Although nothing naturally has been revealed regarding the equipment of the small Italian assault boats which on December 8 put two British battleships out of commission in Alexandria harbor, the commander of these boats has now told the press something about the difficult conditions under which the officers and crews carried out the operation in face of almost certain death.

These assault boats, according to the commander, are difficult to handle, requiring months of the hardest training, and then only officers of great courage and physical strength and highly developed presence of mind are able to handle them.

Officers of assault boats are exceedingly valiant, and volunteer for what in practice amounts to self-sacrifice.

The commander asserts that the difficulties which the boats encountered in attempting to penetrate into the harbor of Alexandria may be gauged from the fact that the harbor entrance, besides being closely watched by the enemy, is extremely narrow, its width being less than 200 meters.

In addition, there are many shallows, as well as mines, through which there are only extremely narrow channels.

In making their way through these many obstacles, the boats at times progressed a little more than one meter in an hour. Once within the harbor, the boats had to decide, almost in a split second, on their objective, and in almost complete darkness.

Although officers serving in these boats are practically certain of annihilation, the commander declares, an over-increasing number of Italian naval officers are volunteering for this arm of the navy.

In connection with the successes scored in Alexandria harbor, the commander claims that two battleships, both of approximately 30,000 tons displacement, were so severely hit that they were likely to be out of commission for at least several months, if not the duration of the war.

To Fight White Plague

The Metropolitan Police Medical Section's X-ray motorcar which made its debut in the capital recently handles 100 patients an hour, reports Domei. The car, equipped with a complete set of X-ray apparatus is a traveling clinic intended to discover tuberculosis in its early stages among factory workers and national school pupils.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE URGED FOR PARLEYS

Should Be Used in Diplomatic Conferences Instead of French and English

"Now that the Japanese nation has proved its real power by the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Forces, we must completely veer out the hitherto prevailing worship for Americans and Britishers and should insist upon the adoption of the Japanese language as the official language for diplomatic conferences," asserted Gendai a local monthly magazine, in its February number. The gist of the article follows:

"The custom of adopting French as the official language for diplomatic conferences with English as the side-language, was formed since the Versailles Conference was held after the last World War, and the same habit has hitherto been observed because various international conferences have been held chiefly in Europe and in the United States.

"However, now that a new era is going to be opened as a result of Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia and with France half ruined and Britain also having lost its prestige of a great nation, no one can deny the fact that French and English are not qualified to be diplomatic languages.

"It has hitherto been said that although Japan is strong in war, she lacks diplomatic skill and consequently, she can not achieve diplomatic success to parallel her success in warfare. It is not difficult to guess, however, that Japan will satisfactorily express her opinion in international conferences in the future and thereby convince other countries of the true significance of the current war, that is, to let all nations seek their proper places.

Use Japanese Language

"Consequently, now that French and British have lost their significance as the diplomatic languages, it is natural that the Japanese language should assume their position. The construction of a New Order of the world is to be carried out by Japan in one quarter and by Germany in the other, in close cooperation. Therefore, the use of German jointly with the Japanese language in international conferences may be suitable.

"The Imperial Forces have changed "impossible" to "possible", which achievement surprised all nations of the world as well as the Japanese themselves. In the field of diplomacy and economy also, we are bound to change impossibility to possibility. It is natural that Japanese should become the diplomatic and international language in the future.

"There has been a tendency prevailing among the scholars of this country to intermingle foreign vocabularies in their speeches and writings, which they thought elevated the significance of their speeches but on the contrary, they had the wrong conception. The public too was not free from this absurd tendency.

"Furthermore, the habit of imitating foreign countries in speeches, lectures and writings as superior models has recently become a fashion. Worship for Western countries has been so vigorous that one is forced to wonder if Japan has become the colony of their States. We must first of all drop this kind of excessive reliance on or blind faith in Western countries and be awakened to the superiority of the Japanese nation.

"The war results on land and sea attained by the Japanese Army, Naval and Air Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are worthy of the name of historic and supernatural feats. While the Japanese Empire is possessed of supreme element unrivalled in the world, why should we respect Britain, America and other countries? Now we should be fully awakened to the real power of our motherland and be confident of the supreme quality of the Yamato race.

Asks for Reform

"Another regrettable tendency hitherto prevalent among scholars and the intelligentsia was that of analyzing and criticizing this country from the view-point of European countries and America. As a result of this foolish practice, those scholars and the intelligentsia have often missed the correct mark in their logic and arrived at the wrong conclusion. A reform must naturally be made in this sphere also.

"The day, when the War of Greater East Asia was declared, it marked the rebirth of the Japanese nation. That excitement, those brilliant war results on December 8 have totally swept away liberalism and pro-Americanism and impressed the minds of the nation more effectively than any number of lectures.

"Having stressed on the superiority of the Japanese language and denounced the tendency of worshipping foreign countries, we should call attention to the fault of indulging in dogmatism. We shoud be cautious not to be influenced by inspirational doctrines without definite logical conceptions.

"We must never commit the fault of despising Western science and civilization. In fact, now that the importation of Western science and technique has been suspended since the outbreak of the current war, there is a chance for a system of new Japanese science to be established. However, there are many spheres and spaces left that must be strengthened by the importation of foreign sciences.

"Since the time of the foundation of this country, the Japanese nation has broad-mindedly imported foreign politics, science and religion and, digesting and amalgamating the superiorities of foreign nations, has succeeded in building up Japan to what she is today. To worship tradition does not mean to return to an old less-civilized state but to make ourselves awakened to the heritage handed down to us by our ancestors.

"At this time we should never be dogmatic or narrow-minded. It is the more necessary for us to be humble as well as courageous enough to adopt the superior points of other nations.

Petroleum Resources Captured by Japan Reach 10 Million Tons

Petroleum resources in East Asia, which have fallen into Japanese hands, may be expected to yield more than ten million tons of oil annually, according to an estimate made in the Diet session Tuesday afternoon by a government oil authority. The statement was made by Roppei Yamaguchi, Chief of the second division of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the Imperial Fuel Bureau, during interpellation. Breaking down the estimate into areas, Mr. Yamaguchi expected the Dutch East Indies would yield the most with eight million tons, with Burma and British Borneo together producing another two million tons.

BRITISHERS CRITICIZED

Bangkok Radio Lampoons England For Passing Buck

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 15.—The Bangkok radio today commented sarcastically on the British practice of always blaming their non-British comrades-in-arms for wrong tactics or defeats.

The French, for instance, the radio declared, were accused of being poor fighters. Now the Burmese and Indians are being shot because they were not retreating methodically.

If Singapore should fall, the station added, the British would be certain to blame the native troops for the collapse.

M.P. SUNADA RESIGNS TO TAKE NEW POST

Ready to Serve Nation in Spirit of Soldier, Says Noted Solon

Shigemasa Sunada, a member of the House of Representatives, tendered his official resignation on January 27 in order to assume a certain important post.

Mr. Sunada, who is 58 years old, has been a prominent figure in the political party during the erstwhile Seiyukai period and is an authority on the administration of agriculture and forestry affairs.

Since his entry into the political field, he has been elected a member of the House of Representatives eight times, having in the meantime served as a Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. It is understood that his appointment to the new post is timely and appropriate.

Interviewed by reporters, Mr. Sunada stated that he has tendered his resignation to the President of the House of Representatives in order to take up his new post.

"It is not necessarily required of me to resign on account of the new appointment," he said, "but I have decided to take this step so that I can perform my important duty in the spirit of a soldier, and am prepared to sacrifice myself to discharge the weighty mission."

To Enroll in University

A group of 134 Manchoukuo students, who intend to enter colleges and universities in Japan arrived at Shimonoseki on Tuesday and immediately started for Tokyo by train, according to Domei. Among them, there are 16 girl students, who are due to enter women's colleges and technical schools in Tokyo.

800,000 INDIANS GATHER AT GANGES FOR FESTIVAL

Pious Hindus Come From All Corners of India to Bathe In Sacred Waters

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 15.—Celebration of Kumba Mela, which is observed every 12 years by faithful Indians, has commenced at Allahabad.

More than 800,000 pious Hindus are jammed in an area of three square kilometers at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges in order to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges at this point.

This year the British authorities have not placed special trains at the disposal of the pilgrims, claiming that railway cars are needed for the transportation of troops.

The last celebration in 1930 was attended by 3,500,000 faithful people.

Technical Board Decided

The draft plan for the Technical Board, which was passed by the Inspection Committee of the Privy Council, will be submitted to the regular session today and will be promulgated shortly without revision. The Technical Board will thus be formally opened from February 1.

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AID OFFERED TO NISEI
With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created for Nisei residents in Japan. To make these channels available to them, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all Nisei in need of counsel. Those wishing to obtain information are advised to communicate with the undersigned.
SOYEN YAMASHITA, general secretary
Nisei Kyokai.
No. 48, 1-chome Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku.

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CARMONA WILL RUN FOR ANOTHER TERM

Portuguese President Acquiesces in Unanimous Desire For Reelection

Transocean

LISBON, January 16.—In consonance with the unanimous desire of members of the Portuguese Government, President General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona has agreed to stand as candidate for reelection for the presidential period beginning April this year.

According to an official note from the chancellery of the Premier published in the press, Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar on Wednesday informed President Carmona that members of the State Council, the Government and the Executive Committee of the Uniâo Nacional were unanimous, as far as reelection was concerned, in expressing their wish to have President Carmona remain as Chief-of-State for the next presidential period.

On that occasion, "the Premier communicated to the State President the reasons which caused the aforementioned bodies to ask General Carmona to remain in office.

"General Carmona, who would have liked to hand his office to a successor, declared that notwithstanding his personal desire, he could not refuse the country the services demanded of him which he was willing to perform to the limits of his capacity.

"Thus, at the impending election—which according to the Constitution takes place on February 8—General Carmona will again stand as candidate for the presidential period beginning April 15, 1942," concludes the official note.

Carmona Wanted

Transocean

LISBON, January 16.—The Portuguese press yesterday unanimously welcomed the decision of President Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona to enter the forthcoming Presidential election campaign.

The papers all favored another term of office for President Carmona, hailing him as the outstanding leader of the country.

The new Presidential term, which starts on April 15, runs another seven years.

General Carmona was elected President on November 29, 1926. He was elected for the second time on March 25, 1928, and for the third time on February 17, 1935.

The electorate consists of all adults able to read and write.

General Carmona, who is 73 years old, enjoys excellent health.

HART REFUSES TO REVEAL LOCATION OF SUBMARINES

Commander-in-Chief of U.S.-British Fleet in Pacific Now 'Somewhere in Java'

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 17.—Admiral Thomas Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the combined American and British naval forces in the southwestern Pacific, had a difficult time yesterday answering awkward questions when he was cornered by an American correspondent "somewhere in Java," according to reports received here today.

To the correspondent's question, "Is it true that you have parked your submarine in which you reached Java from Manila, at a convenient harbor so that you can leave for another headquarters at a short notice?" Admiral Hart answered an emphatic "no."

Admiral Hart stressed his firm belief that Java will be maintained as a "permanent base of the unified Allied command in this area."

U.S. Creates Unrest Among Its Neighbors

(Continued From Page 6)

it win the war, because otherwise Bolivia would have to expect that Chile would enforce its old territorial aims, it is done in order to prepare systematically the ground for the Rio Conference.

The United States knows the weakness of the foundations of its arguments, based on Article 15 of the Havana declaration, with which the U.S. is trying to bring about the solidarity of all American Republics in this war. They are sowing unrest and tension, assuming, that thus they will be able to influence the attitude of the various States. Their game is too obvious, however, not to be seen through right away.

BANS BURMA-INDIA ROUTE

People Told Land Travel Forbidden By Rangoon Radio

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 15.—Rangoon radio announced today that it is forbidden to travel from Burma to India by land routes.

Since such attempts, on account of the rugged terrain, cannot be frustrated 100 per cent, the station pointed out that among the perils to persons ignoring the ban was the impossibility of obtaining food en route. It added that several persons had perished in attempting the journey.

More Dutch Recruits

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—The Dutch emigre government in London has ordered the recruit of further classes of Dutch citizens residing in England. Men between 18 and 20 and between 38 and 41 must report to the authorities.

Pushing Into Key Malay City

Disregarding enemy fire, these intrepid Japanese soldiers are seen in Kuala Lumpur, which is the hub of the economic and military center of Malaya, and which was occupied on January 11 by the Imperial Army. (Censored by the War Ministry).

JOURNAL RIDICULES STATEMENT BY KNOX

China Paper Sees in U.S. Official's Speech Proverbial Fox And Sour Grapes

Since the United States defense of the Netherlands East Indies is doomed to failure, it is not surprising to hear the American Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox declare in a speech that the decisive battle would be fought on the Atlantic rather than on the Pacific—a veritable sour-grape proposition—the Central China Daily News remarked in its editorial for January 16. The article, as translated by the Central Press Service of China, follows:

The War of the Dutch East Indies has formally begun with the Japanese occupation of the northeastern corner of Celebes and the harbor of Borneo. The latter is one of the famous oil fields while the former is one of the best harbors of Celebes. After the occupation of these two places, Japanese troops have established bases for their advances on these islands.

Prior to January 11, no expression was made by the Japanese troops regarding their attempt to attack the Dutch East Indies, because the real aim of Japan is solely to emancipate East Asia from the oppression of Britain and the United States and she has no intention to become an enemy of the Dutch East Indies. However, the Dutch East Indies under the domination of the Dutch Government which has fled to London and which is being dominated by Britain and the United States has always taken a hostile attitude toward Japan. Since the defeat of the British and American troops in Malaya and the Philippines, the Dutch Government has offered Dutch East Indies as bases of operations for remnants of the British and American troops. This kind of attitude cannot naturally be tolerated by the Japanese. Furthermore, strategically speaking, Japan cannot ignore the position of the Dutch East Indies. It is because of these reasons, Japan announced definitely her plan to attack the Dutch East Indies and within a short period of 72 hours launched her attack and effected a successful landing on those islands.

Similar to Holland

The Dutch East Indies is similar to Holland in that it is located along the most important communication lines on the high seas. Judging from their geographical position, they should remain strictly neutral and should not participate in the war. That Holland did not lose her colonies and did not suffer such hardships as those of Belgium during the first World War was due to the fact that Holland and the Dutch East Indies remained strictly neutral. However, during the present war, the Queen of Holland, who adopted a policy of dependence upon Britain and the United States, has lost her independence.

As a result, the Dutch East Indies has given up its traditional policy and sided with Britain and the United States in the present hostilities.

As a matter of fact, since the name Dutch East Indies was first used, these islands in the Southern Pacific have never had an adequate system of defense. Their position has always been dominated by the British forces at Singapore. This means that if these islands receive any pressure from the side of Singapore, they cannot offer any resistance. At present, the Japanese troops are pressing hard with great speed toward Singapore from the Malay Peninsula on the one hand, and effecting successful landings at Celebes and Borneo on the other. Once Singapore falls, the Japanese troops will push southward and the Dutch East Indies will then be attacked on both sides. Then, once Borneo, Celebes and Sumatra are lost, Java can no longer be defended.

We have said that the Dutch East Indies are indefensible but in the War of the Pacific, the position of these islands is very important strategically. On the one hand, these islands may cut off the communication lines between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean so as to make it very difficult for Britain to send military supplies to Central Asia and the Mediterranean Sea. On the other hand, if the Japanese troops push southward from the Dutch East Indies, they may attack Australia, which is completely isolated and is in no position to expect any reinforcement or assistance from Britain.

As the Dutch East Indies has long ago placed its fate in others' hands, there is practically no defense to speak of. If Britain and the United States want to defend the Dutch East Indies, they must build up national defense works now, but time does not permit them to do so as the present war is a race against time and Britain and the United States have lagged behind for a long time.

In the war for the defense of the Dutch East Indies, troops of the Dutch East Indies must naturally become the major forces for defense. However, both the land and naval forces of the Indies are extremely weak. The Indies is a nation of a very small number of Dutch people. The Indies authorities have oppressed and ill-treated the aborigines for years and fundamentally they are afraid to arm these inhabitants. This small number of Dutch troops and the Dutch defense works aim only at the defense of Java. If they are asked to scatter about throughout the islands to resist Japanese Forces, they will be further weakened. Of course, at the most critical moment, the Dutch authorities may arm the inhabitants and send them to the front. However, it will not be difficult to imagine the fighting strength of these aborigines who have received no military training and who have always hated the Dutch people.

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, what we can see from Britain and the United States is their confused and anxious condition and their tendency to blame each other. This condition and feelings have been aggravated more and more. We believe that in the beginning, the British and American authorities thought that their defense works in the Philippine Islands and Malaya were strong enough to check the Japanese advance and that they might fight a defensive war for a long time on the one hand and hasten their preparations on the other. The actual developments since the outbreak of the war, however, destroyed their dream and their illusion. Their troops were defeated. Their first defense line, which they considered to be as strong as iron and steel was destroyed and behind this line no preparation was made. As they have no preparations in the rear, their defeat at the front makes it necessary for the troops to retreat without halting. They have no force in the rear to save the general situation from collapsing.

Now, Britain and the United States are exerting all their forces to check the aggravation of this situation. Britain is planning to fight desperately in Singapore. Recently, it appealed to the United States, asking it to supply an unlimited number of airplanes and warships to assist it in defending this port. It seems that the United States is not considering Singapore as a port of any great importance. However, what the United States needs is not Singapore but the raw materials of the Dutch East Indies, as it depends upon these raw materials for building up its own national defense works. If Britain loses Singapore, it will have lost its position in East Asia, but this is not causing any anxiety to the United States. Although Britain is appealing repeatedly to the United States to give effective assistance in the defense of Singapore, nothing has been done by the U.S.A. which merely promises that time is needed to make the plans.

Admiral Hart, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, has reached Java, revealing clearly the strategy of the United States in the present war. For the preservation of its raw materials in the Dutch East Indies, the United States may exert its full energy to defend these islands. However, the geographical position of the Dutch East Indies is most unfavorable for defense. Furthermore, there is very little chance for the defeated American troops from the Philippine Islands to check the victorious Japanese troops. In addition, the climatic condition of the Dutch East Indies is unbearable to the white people. Under these most unfavorable geographical, natural and artificial conditions, there is no doubt that the American troops will suffer serious reverses at the hands of the Japanese troops. It is, therefore, not surprising under the present conditions to hear the American Secretary of the Navy, Col. Knox, in a speech, saying that the main, or decisive, battle will be fought on the Atlantic rather than on the Pacific. He declared further that it was fortunate that the American fleet in the Atlantic has not been transferred to the Pacific. Indeed, Colonel Knox has provided an excuse for the defeat of the American troops in the War of the Pacific like the proverbial fox and the sour grapes.

Thrilling Account of Dunedin Sinking By German Submarine Told by Scribe

Transocean

BERLIN, January 15.—An eye witness account of the sinking of the British cruiser, Dunedin, 4,850 tons, was furnished by war reporter Hans Dietrich. The Dunedin, it will be recalled, was sunk in the south Atlantic by the German submarine Commander, Lieut.-Commander Hans Mohr, the youngest submarine commander in the German navy.

Hans Dietrich writes: "At the command 'go' torpedoes shot out from the tubes. Minutes dragged by. Hands holding stop watches were tense. We missed.

"Suddenly, however, the Commander, his eyes glued to the periscope, yells 'a hit, yes a hit!'

"He peered through the periscope for another moment, and then started relating. Amplifiers and loudspeakers are rigged in all rooms of the submarine.

"The Commander told his crew that a torpedo had hit the enemy cruiser. 'A huge water-spout is shooting upward, while in between I see yellow flames and white clouds from the explosions. Palls of smoke are now to be seen to the fore and aft of the vessel.'

"The Commander was silent for a moment, then he suddenly cried: 'another hit on the stern'. In his enthusiasm he hugged the periscope, 'Smoke is now enveloping the whole cruiser, blotting it almost entirely from sight. It seems to be listing. It is now entirely hidden by smoke. This is a cruiser that will never return home. The shape of the vessel is now again emerging from the pall of smoke. It is still making some headway, but beginning to list heavily to the starboard side. It is listing still more now, the deck is almost perpendicular. I can look into the funnels. The funnels are now disappearing below the surface of the water. Some of the crew seem to have left the vessel. I see a number of boats drifting on the water. The vessel is now sliding backward—that seems to be the end—it has disappeared under the surface.'"

BERLIN GIVES LIE TO BRITISH REPORT

Calls Boomerang Allegation That British Subjects Asked To Leave Turkey

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 26.—The Wilhelmstrasse on Monday characterized as a "boomerang, thrown by England, which hit England itself," the false report to the effect that British subjects in Turkey had been requested to leave the country.

The Wilhelmstrasse states that the allegation of the British information service that such a report had been invented and distributed by the Axis Powers constitutes an unadulterated lie. It is pointed out that this report could be brought into connection with the interview given by the U.S. diplomat, Mr. Mac Murray, which had been picked up by the Soviet news agency and subsequently denied and which created much unrest in Turkey. This Turkish reaction could not be foreseen by the British, so that Reuter feels itself compelled now to refute the report on the recall of British subjects in Turkey.

It must be recalled that Mr. Mac Murray reportedly declared that the Soviets were planning an attack on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. What was called in Anglo-American quarters the "war of nerves of the Axis Powers" was being emphasized by the Wilhelmstrasse to the effect that it was the boomerang of the Anglo-American war of nerves against Turkey which, however, has now hit the one who threw it.

MEIJI ELEVEN SWAMPS KANSAI UNIVERSITY TEAM

Beats Rival, 39 to 0, in Football—Keio White-Washes Kwansei Gakuin

The Meiji University eleven, the 1941 Kanto Inter-Collegiate Football League champion, returned to the campus with a 39 to 0 victory scored over the Kansai University on Sunday. Its aerial attack proved too much for the boys of Kansai.

Although minus Ryutaro Wada and Sachio Fukunaga, all-Japan fullback and quarterback respectively, the Meiji team coached by June Hanaoka started off with a fierce attack and crossed the opponent's goal line in the first two minutes of the game.

Fullback Obana distinguished himself in the game by going over the goal line four times and converting the ball three times.

In another game, Keio University, the runner-up in the 1941 Kanto Inter-Collegiate Football League, easily won from Kwansei Gakuin, 20 to 0. The latter although a newly formed team proved to be fast improving in the opinion of the spectators.

Sweden Lodges Protest

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—The Swedish government has lodged a protest with the British government over a fresh violation of Swedish neutrality by the British, it was revealed here yesterday. Examination of splinters of bombs dropped by a plane of unknown nationality in the western part of Sweden proved beyond doubt that the bombs were of British origin, thus establishing another violation of Swedish neutrality by the British Air Force, it was revealed.

AXIS FORCES CRUSH BRITISH IN N. AFRICA

Many Trophies Taken as German-Italian Forces Rout Enemy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 26.—German and Italian formations inflicted additional heavy losses to the retreating British in North Africa, according to an announcement of the German High Command. In the course of the battle fought on January 25, it claims some 96 enemy tanks and 38 guns were captured.

British Strategy Hit

D.N.B.

LISBON, January 26.—"General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in North Africa, would not have been able to be so active during the past days if we had made proper use of our tanks," declared the British military expert, Liddell Hart, writing in the Daily Mail. He blames the responsible British strategists for the failure of the British offensive in North Africa.

He stated that the dividing up of the British tank corps among the infantry brigades was mainly responsible for the failure since General Rommel had concentrated his tank divisions. Despite the numerical superiority of the British tanks, they had always been in the disadvantage during an encounter.

General Sir Claude Auchinleck, British Commander-in-Chief, certainly was an efficient soldier and was regarded by wide circles as the best man, whom the Indo-British army had produced during the last generation. However, Mr. Hart states, the general was without experience regarding the battle-ground in North Africa and the employment of tanks and armored cars in this territory.

Moreover, he declared, General Auchinleck had not enough military advisers at his disposal and it had been significant that in a decisive phase of the battle he had to carry out a change in the high command.

The military expert is thus blaming the British war conduct for the new failure and only casually mentioning other reasons such as the growing length of the supply communications.

The greater caliber of the German tank guns certainly was not a surprise for the British although the German six-pounders were hardly a match for the British two-pounders.

The most serious mistake of the British war conduct, however, in the opinion of Mr. Hart, was the fact that General Auchinleck had started the offensive instead of waiting for General Rommel's own attack, which could have been crushed more easily.

To Register Property

Transocean

PARIS, January 15.—Registration of all United States property in occupied France by persons managing such property has been ordered by the military commander in France. All persons failing to comply with the order by February 10 will be punished.

Portugal Rations Coffee

Transocean

LISBON, January 15.—Coffee rationing will be introduced throughout Portugal from January 19. Details of the rationing scheme have not yet been revealed, but it is rumored that consumption in restaurants and cafes will be limited to one cup per person.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 "History of America and Britain's Crimes," Serial Talk, by Akira Nakakoji.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Sakichi Tsurumi; Patriotic Poems Recital by Yozo Terui.

8:00 News; Orchestra: "Wagner Composition Album."

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

11:00 National School Hour.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Osaka Broadcasting Wind Music Band under the direction of Shizuo: March "Naval Wild Eagles" (Navy Band) and others; Shakuhachi Concert.

1:00 Narration "Children in The South Seas," (F. Kubota), by Masako Tsutsumi.

1:30 Talk, "The Draft of New Life," by Dr. Torazo Hirukawa.

2:00 National School Hour: Serial Lecture on Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere "Malaya and Borneo," by Ken Sawada.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

3:00 News.

4:00 Wartime National Educational Lecture.

5:00 News; Music.

5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk on "Rubber," by Dr. Yushichi Nishizawa.

6:30 Talk, "Scientific Technique and Establishment of Greater East Asia," by Dr. Yoshikiyo Oshima.

8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Drama "Bairi Sensei."

9:00 News; Osaka Broadcasting Choir; Rakugo.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMATEUR violinist, one evening weekly to play at amateur's home. Please reply to Box 582, Japan Times, Yokohama.

AMAH-san wanted immediately by German bachelor in Tokyo. Apply Box 486, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR wants English-speaking experienced amah for helping at table, ironing, house keeping. Write with references. Box 479, Japan Times, Tokyo.

BACHELOR requires first-class Chinese house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 463, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH wanted for family of two. Takaki, 7 Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Setagaya 3419.

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED house amah wanted for Kamakura immediately. Interview first, bringing letters of recommendation. All travelling expenses paid. Good salary offered. Box 485, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN family wants table amah immediately. Telephone Aoyama 36-2274, Magnus.

WANTED young housekeeper to act as single maid in small house, from morning till 5. Experience not wanted. Wages ¥25. Box 481, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German family a first-class, experienced house boy for cooking and general housework. Apply with references to Box 477, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, experienced, 28 years old, good references, seeks position in family working for legation or embassy. Apply Box 471, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook seeks position in foreign family. Speaks English well. References. Apply Box 484, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE or baby-amah. Experienced woman seeks position immediately in Tokyo or vicinity. Write to Box 482, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE woman with good knowledge of English seeks job in Tokyo. Good typist. Owns machine. Please apply Box 475, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE girl with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks part-time position, any capacity. Box 577, Japan Times, Yokohama.

YOUNG man with knowledge of English seeks part-time position in any capacity. Apply Box 1017, Japan Times, Kobe.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

MEDIUM-SIZED godown with small office, or without office. Apply to Box 578, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

EUROPEAN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer. Please apply to Finnish Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

ENTIRE set of household furniture including bed, desk, table and chairs, sofas, etc. for bachelor, for rent. Box 487, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN style house in Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku. 3 rooms with bathroom, servant quarters, flush toilet. Rent ¥80. Apply Hinode Shokai, Phone Kyobashi 56-5454.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO. Furnished room with breakfast in foreign house. Box 470, Japan Times Tokyo.

Apartments

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PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

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CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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ALL religious services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, church, etc. No tips required.

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INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

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PROFESSIONAL teacher with 20 years' experience, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Apply Box 473, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE stamp collection, good old stamps, over 10,000, whole world. Apply Box 533, Japan Times, Yokohama.

CAMERA Super Ikonta by Zeis Ikon, Tessar lens, automatic timing device, half-size photo device, with leather case and metal stand. Binoculars with leather case. Iron stove for rentan. Postage stamps and albums with stamps systematically arranged. To highest bidder. On view any afternoon. Box 472, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 431, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE very good condition, full sets for dining room, drawing room, study, bedroom, etc., also electric sewing machine, refrigerator. Can be seen Monday-Wednesday, 2-5 o'clock, at 132-C Bluff, Yokohama. For information telephone Ginza 57-0986.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language, Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

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BICYCLE for German lady, new or well preserved, possibly with footbrake. Write to Box 488, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

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PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23, Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitagawa tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0414.

NO CURRENCY ISSUE BY SOUTHERN BANK

Finance Minister Kaya Says New Financial Organ Not To Be Empowered

ARMY SCRIPS TO CONTINUE

To Be Replaced by Native Money as Much as Possible

The projected Southern Regions Development Bank, a chartered bank to finance the mining of natural resources and other industrial developments in the southwestern Pacific will not be authorized to issue currency, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the House of Representatives Saturday. Japanese Army scrips circulating in the occupied areas, continued the Minister, will be replaced by native currencies as much as possible.

Although the field of activities of the development bank at first will be limited to the Philippines, Malaya, British Borneo and the Netherlands East Indies, asserted Minister Kaya, the bank will cover other regions gradually with the progress of the military operations.

"The development of natural resources in the southern regions will be conducted on the Government account for the time being and emphasis will be given to those materials which are vitally needed for the maintenance of Japan's military strength. These resources will be imported to Japan under the superintendence of the Army authorities," said the Finance Minister.

Branches as Agencies

"Branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Industrial Bank of Taiwan and the South Seas Colonial Bank in some places of the southern regions will act as agencies of the development bank and branch managers of these financial institutions will concurrently be appointed representatives of the chartered bank.

"The Southern Regions Development Bank will be furnished with working capital by the Army, Japanese banks and financial institutions in the southwestern Pacific areas and in future also by native central banks when they are established in accordance with the new East Asia financial structure program. Steps will be taken to utilize native currencies as much as possible."

Katsumi Yamazumi, director of the Budget Bureau of the Finance Ministry, published the following table of the currency system in the southern regions at the House of Representatives on Saturday:

Countries	Currency units	Circulation	Reserves
F.I.C.	Piastre	300	gold
Thailand	baht	260	gold and silver
N.E.I.	gilder	260	gold and silver
P.I.	peso	160	silver
Malaya and British Borneo	Straits dollar	162	gold
Burma	rupee	127	gold and silver

Army Scrips Popular

It is reported in this connection that Japanese Army scrips are now being favorably received by the people of the Philippines, according to the Nichi Nichi. The recent declaration by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya to the effect that currencies in the southern regions will be linked at par with the Japanese yen has made a good impression on money leaders. They point out, however, that too cautious attitude cannot be taken toward the monetary problem for the southern regions, saying that the firm establishment of the monetary system is prerequisite to the improvement of the movement of commodities and the furtherance of the people's welfare. The opinion of financial circles regarding the monetary problem for the southern regions is summarized by the Nichi Nichi as follows:

"The keynote in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should lie in the improvement of the industrial location, expansion of shipping service, firm establishment of the foreign exchange settlement system, and the supply of stabilized currency. Since it is difficult, however, to shape the permanent and unshakable policy regarding these problems at this early stage of the war, the problems should be solved in concert with the development of the war theater.

Uniform System Impossible

"It is impossible, as a matter of practice, to apply the uniform monetary system to all the co-prosperity countries, because there is a wide difference in the political and economic situations among Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines and British Borneo. At any rate efforts should be exerted toward the wider circulation of the Army scrips which are now being used by the Japanese authorities in occupied areas in the purchase of commodities and the supply of reconstruction funds. Although the exchange rate between Japanese yen and native currencies in the southern regions is an important problem, they should be linked at par with each other at least for the time being.

"At present there is no problem regarding the Central Bank of Manchou and Federal Reserve Bank of China notes, but the connection between old fapi and the Central Reserve Bank of China notes should be readjusted as soon as possible. French Indo-China piastre and Thai baht will be allowed to survive even after the realization of the Greater East Asia financial sphere.

Central Bank Separately

"It is an ideal plan to establish a central bank in each country of the co-prosperity sphere with a view to supplying the pepole with stabilized currency. For this reason, the creation of a Bank of Thailand is now being prepared, but there is no necessity of such a central financial agency in other areas where the economic standard is lower and the monetary economy has made poor progress.

"The Government should set up a new foreign exchange system under which all bills of exchange in the co-prosperity sphere are to be cleared through the Bank of Japan. Then the Bank of Japan will take the leadership in the world economy which had hitherto been controlled by the Bank of England."

Goal of Rice Boost Same as Last Year, Farm Head Ino Says

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, declared at the Committee for the Provision Management Bill of the House of Representatives on Monday, that the 1942 goal of the rice production increase campaign would be fixed at 70,000,000 koku (one koku is about five bushels), the same as the figure for 1941. Saying that if the Government and farmers cooperate with each other it is not impossible to accomplish the goal, the Minister promissed that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry would take all possible measures to boost the distribution of fertilizer for farmers.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES CLIMB IN MARKET

Shipping Also Gains Despite Approach of Monthly Settlement Day

As a favorable reaction to the successful military operations in the Malay Peninsular and other fronts, a strong tone covered the Tokyo stock exchange Tuesday and shippings and heavy industries continued to rise despite the approach of the monthly settlement day which, usually, spoils the buying sentiment.

Tokyo exchange, new, in the short-term market, opened at ¥132.30 in the morning session and closed at ¥133.0. The upward trend was also seen in the afternoon session and the quotation was registered at ¥133.70 when the session came to an end. Similar rise was witnessed in Teikoku Rayon, new, Toyo Rayon, new, and Japan Sugar, new.

The bullish sentiment on heavy industrials was also stimulated by the news that capital of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery and other firms will be boosted in the near future. In the short-term market, Mitsubishi Heavy stepped up by ¥1.00 to ¥103.30; Mitsubishi Electric Machinery by ¥1.00 to ¥122.50; and Furukawa Electric Industry by ¥10.30 to ¥104.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	63.7	u .4	64.0	64.3
Fuji, new (25)	35.3	....	35.5	35.7
Kanegafuchi (50)	152.5	u .9	....	154.0
Do. new (25)	95.4	u .7	96.3	96.2
Teikoku Ray (50)	99.0	u .1	....	99.9
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	89.8	u1.5	....	89.5
Toyo Rayon, n (50)	72.3	u .3	....	72.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.8	u .5	32.6	32.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	u .5	111.8	111.8
Do. new (37½)	94.5	....	95.1	95.7
O. S. K. (50)	102.1	u .4	101.9	102.2
Do, new (37½)	84.6	d .6	84.0	86.2
Ishikawajima (50)	82.0	u .6	81.7	82.4
Ishikawajima (25)	54.4	u .2	54.5	55.1
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	132.5	86.8
M'bishi Heavy (50)	....	....	103.5	104.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.5	u .9	76.0	76.4
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	67.3	....	67.9	68.0
Japan Fat (50)	63.1	u .9	63.5	63.8
Japan Soda (25)	....	....	30.5	31.0
Japan Oil (50)	81.8	u .3	82.2	82.9
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.2	....	50.6	51.2
Nichiro Fish (50)	74.8	d .4	75.1	75.5

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10
Second 5s	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
First 4s	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	133.5	133.7	133.1	133.7
N. Y. K., old	110.7	111.2	110.7	111.1
N. Y. K., new	94.7	75.0	94.7	94.9
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.5	153.5	153.1	153.1
Kanegafuchi, new	95.5	95.8	95.5	95.8
Teikoku Rayon, n	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4
Osaka Stock, new	73.8	73.8	73.7	73.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.9
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.8	75.6	75.6
Japan Steel Tube	76.8	76.8	76.7	76.7
Japan Oil	82.0	82.0	81.8	81.8
Japan Mining	63.0	63.2	63.0	63.2
Manchuria Ind	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX SEEN ON UPWARD TREND

Figures of December 1941 Show Advance of 50.9 Per Cent Since June 1937

Japan's wholesale price index for December, 1941, according to figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, stood at 183.8 (with December, 1929, as 100), showing an advance of 1.1 per cent and 9.3 per cent compared with the preceding month, and the corresponding month of last year respectively. The comparison with June, 1937, indicates an advance of 50.9 per cent. Rise was made in the following articles in comparison with the preceding month: metal goods 2.1 per cent, foodstuffs 1.5 per cent, textiles 1.1 per cent, building materials 0.7 per cent, fuel 0.1 per cent. A drop of 0.8 per cent, however, was seen in miscellaneous articles and 0.5 per cent in chemicals. Fertilizer showed no change. (* indicates decline)

Articles	Dec. 1941	Compared with Nov. 1941	Compared with Dec. 1940
Foodstuffs	179.3	1.5	3.6
Textiles	173.2	1.1	31.5
Metal goods	227.3	2.1	5.8
Building materials	199.3	0.7	6.0
Chemicals	124.8	*0.5	1.1
Fertilizer	163.8	0.0	*3.0
Fuel	153.4	0.1	2.8
Miscellaneous goods	192.2	*0.8	2.9
Average	183.8	1.1	9.3

3 BIG BLOCS SEEN IN WORLD ECONOMY

Japan to Lead East Asia Sphere, Others Greater Europe And American Continent

About three years ago—before the outbreak of the current European war—we expressed the opinion that the turmoil then going on in Europe, coupled with the China Affair already in progress, would develop into one gigantic war enmeshing the whole world. Our prophecy came true. After many vicissitudes of fortune all the great powers of the world are now war says the Oriental Economist, January, 1942.

Japan Declared War Dec. 8

Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain on December 8. Germany and Italy, already at war with England, followed suit, going to war against America, and signing a new pact with Japan. The entire world has thus definitely and decisively been divided into two camps—the Axis Powers on one side and the alignment represented by America and Great Britain on the other. The nations involved are carrying on a life-and-death struggle unprecedented in the history of mankind, a struggle so titanic that the so-called World War of 1914-18 pales beside it.

It is not difficult to imagine that the war now in progress will become protracted and that it will completely change the face of the world. What sort of change that will be, it is still too early to say. What seems certain is the course world economy is destined to take.

Germany's Position Strong

What has actually stood between Germany and her supposed determination to make a landing on the British Isles is not known, but Germany has achieved something else which is just as good: she has virtually dominated the whole of Europe, including the best part of Soviet Russia. Germany is now in a position to hold her own militarily and economically, even if the war proves to be one of attrition and America and Great Britain maintain their present sphere of influence.

Japan's participation in the war has enabled her to maintain in Greater East Asia a position similar to the one which Germany has in Europe. As stated elsewhere in this issue the blow the Japanese Naval Air Force dealt on the American Pacific Fleet and the British Asiatic Fleet, within a few days after the declaration of war was so devastating that it will take at least two years to recover sufficient strength to tackle the Japanese Navy with their capital ships in the waters of Greater East Asia.

Resort to Guerrilla

It is therefore on the cards that from now onward the American and British navies will resort to guerrilla warfare through the use of submarines and airplanes. Such a strategy as they may hereafter adopt will, however, be effective only when powerful bases are available near the theater of war. The crushing defeat which the American British fleets suffered soon after the opening of hostilities reduced their naval bases in the Pacific to a state of complete isolation.

Moreover, the Japanese Navy and Army have not been slow to seize the opportunity of attacking these bases vigorously. Guam and Wake have already passed completely into the hands of the Japanese Forces, while the fall of Hongkong is imminent at the time of this writing. Singapore and other bases will also go the way of Guam and Wake before long.

All this goes to show that America and Great Britain, however vexed they may be at their defeat, will never be able to face the Japanese Naval might again. Even if they resort to guerilla tactics to the fullest possible extent, they will never be able to retrieve their former situation in the Pacific. That is why Japan bids fair to occupy in Greater East Asia the same position which Germany has on the European continent.

Advantageous to Japan

In the event Japan attains hegemony in Greater East Asia the Chungking regime will have no choice but to fling its anti-Japanese attitude to the winds. Nor will it be difficult for Japan to obtain necessary resources from the Philippines, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies and from Australia and New Zealand and possibly from British India.

This will enable Japan to fight, no matter how long the war may last; in fact, the more protracted the war is, the better will it be for Japan to achieve her avowed object of establishing a solid co-prosperity sphere. This is no blind optimism. A survey of the outcome of the battles fought within a week after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will convince anyone that such optimism is founded on sound logic.

In looking at the position of America and England, their grip on North, Central and South Americas will remain unchanged. A part of Africa and Near East will still be at the end of their leash. This means that they may not yet be so readily brought to their knees.

World Into 3 Blocs

This will lead us to conceive of the world divided into three big blocs—Greater East Asia with Japan as its center, Greater Europe with Germany and Italy as its nuclei and the American continent with the Anglo-American alignment as its center. Other regions which at present do not belong definitely to any of these blocs will eventually pass under the domination of one or the other.

Thus, as long as the current war lasts, the world will witness bloc economy; that is, the sort of economy characterized by a self-sufficiency born of the cessation of trade between the blocs. It is true that there is not a remote possibility of a resumption of intercourse between the Greater East Asian and European blocs even during the war, but its realization remains much in the future.

Such is, then, the shape world economy is taking. Peace will no doubt be restored some time, but in the meantime the economy of each bloc will be organized on the principle of autarchy. That this form of economy will not go back to the pre-war economy based on free trade is patent in the light of the experience the world has been through after the World War of 1914-18. In considering the economy of the future, we must not stick to the economic concept we have hitherto cherished. This is one of the great changes the War of Greater East Asia is destined to bring about.

Johore, About to Be Captured by Japanese, Abounds in Iron, Bauxite and Gold Deposits

Johore which is about to be captured by the Imperial forces abounds in important minerals, such as iron, bauxite and gold. It is especially rich in iron deposits. Johore faces a bright prospect with the realization of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The most important iron mines are not far from Singapore, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Iron ore output of the state in 1935 amounted to 594.892 tons. Its two important iron mines in Surimetan and Butmedan, both located in the southwestern end of the state, are managed by the Ishihara Industry Company. The mine at Surimetan is estimated to have a deposit of 10,000,000 tons. The mine at Butmedan is also of the same capacity.

Ores produced by the Surimetan mine were being shipped by the Yawata Iron Works before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The grade of its ore is inferior to that produced in Butmedan. Commanding a long seaboard line and being close to Singapore, these mines enjoy a bright prospect with the establishment of the New East Asia order.

A huge deposit of bauxite discovered in the State of Johore a few years ago has been developed by the Ishihara Industry Company. The mineral has been shipped to Japan since 1937 by the company. With its high grade and large deposit, Johore's bauxite mining industry is expected to take great strides competing well with that on Bintan Island.

No great development has been seen in the gold mining of the state yet, only small mines being operated here and there by primitive methods. The state's current annual gold production does not reach 10 tons, but with the application of more improved methods the output can easily be boosted.

The country has also produced clay for porcelain manufacture for the last few years, but its output has been on the decline.

What is most urgently needed to convert this potential store of important minerals into an actual store is to import technique, materials, fund and labor from Japan to develop the resources.

EMPHASIZE VALUE OF SYNTHETIC OIL

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi and Ryuichiro Enomoto Tell House

The Government's intention for giving continued aid to the development of the synthetic oil industry was disclosed Monday by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and the Synthetic Oil Division Chief Ryuichiro Enomoto at the committee meeting for the Vital Materials Management Corporation Act, at the House of Representatives. Their statements in substance follow:

1. The Imperial Oil Company and the Imperial Fuel Company will be expanded for the development of oil resources in the country, and the progress of the synthetic oil industry. Materials and technical experts will be concentrated into the two organizations. Engineers trained by the Imperial Oil Company and other technicians as well as materials and labor available in the country will be mobilized to expedite development of the oil industry in the southern regions.

2. The synthetic oil industry will continue to receive high importance even after oil resources of the South are fully developed, because the amount of oil which might be acquired from the southern regions, will not be sufficient to meet the growing oil demand of both military and civilian quarters. For the heightening of our technical standard it is indispensable to give continued aid to develop our synthetic oil industry.

3. There are some 30 synthetic oil laboratories in the country, some of them operated by the Government, others by the public. It is planned that they hold annual conventions for the promotion of researches by means of mutual exchange of discoveries and ideas, and through collaboration among them. Valuable discoveries and technologies may be made available to those in need by paying compensation through some such organ as a Synthetic Oil Technology Association. The Imperial Oil Company, moreover, will make an effort to take hold of all important patent rights connected with this industry and under certain conditions distribute the patents equally among various producers for the further development of the industry.

GERMANY CHANGES RULING ON CAPITAL

Improvement of Inequality of Profit Among Different Industries Wanted

The Capital Law in Germany was amended as a means of improving the situation of inequality of profit among different industries. The enforcement of the amended law is stimulating the capital increase daily, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The capital of 507 industries which have been increased since last August swelled to 4,400,002,000 marks compared with 2,700,009,000 marks before the capital boost move.

Company Boost Great

The companies which have raised their capital are:

Spinning industry 56, machine industry 58, brewing industry 56, chemical industry 41, provisions industry 24.

Such a remarkable increase in the spinning industry is attributed to the fact that spinning industrialists expanded their activities to a territory which was incorporated into Germany from the former Czechoslovakia, in accordance with the German policy for the decentralization of industrial areas.

Double Former Accounts

The aggregate amount of corporate capital in question was made as large as double that of former amounts. Banks, insurance companies and others, which formerly showed no great inclination for capital expansion, are also growing desirous of capital augmentation.

Another economic topic of the week is the conclusion of a new trade pact between the Reich and Rumania in which Germany extended a new 600,000,000 mark credit to Rumania. Through this new pact Germany hopes to receive agricultural products from Rumania in return for the supply to the latter of German agricultural implements.

A Lumber Supply and Price Adjustment agreement also was signed between Germany, Denmark, Finland and Sweden this week, it is reported.

YEN DECREED BASIS OF MONEY IN SOUTH

Currency Issue in South to Be Backed by Bank of Japan Notes

The new foreign exchange rates for the southern regions will be created not on the basis of gold but on Japanese yen. Central banks of various countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will issue currency on the security of the Bank of Japan notes, according to the new East Asia financial structure program of the Government which was disclosed Monday by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the Committee for revising the Bank of Japan Law of the House of Representatives.

The Minister added that in the drafting of the new foreign exchange rates, importance will be attached to industrial productivity, deposits of natural resources, living standard and commodity price level in the southern regions.

Army to Hold Reins

In reply to an interpellation by Tadao Matsumoto, of the Rule Aid League of Diet Members, Katsumi Yamazumi, director of the Budget Bureau of the Finance Ministry, declared that industrial activities in the occupied areas will be controlled by the commander of the Japanese Army, on the spot in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government which are to be shaped in close cooperation with the Imperial Headquarters. After the military administration is abolished, continued the director, all industries in the southern regions will be placed within the jurisdiction of the Finance Minister.

Other points which were clarified by Director Yamazumi at the committee on Monday are as follows:

New Bank in March

"The Government intends to create the projected Southern Regions Development Bank by March, in view of the important misson to be assigned to the special financial institution. The capital of the bank amounting to ¥100,000,000 will be appropriated for office expenses, the working funds being supplied by the Army."

At the same committee on Monday the Finance Ministry announced that the circulation of Japanese-controlled currencies reached the high level of ¥10,168,775,000 at the end of last year. Money included in the announcement are the Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes, Bank of Taiwan notes, auxiliary coins, Central Bank of Manchou notes, Bank of Mongolia notes, Federal Reserve Bank of China notes and Central Reserve Bank of China notes. Japanese-controlled currencies were registered at ¥3,500,873,000 at the end of 1937, but the figure swelled to ¥4,381,554,000 on December 31, 1938; ¥6,081,291,000 on December 31, 1939; and ¥8,079,855,000 on December 31, 1940.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.7	+1.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.9	+ .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	95.8	+1.20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.60	+ .10
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.10	—

CHARCOAL TO BE APLENTY FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN TOKYO

Increase of 30 Freight Carloads Daily to Arrive in Capital Shortly

"There will be plenty of charcoal for the people shortly," declared the Tokyo prefectural authorities.

The Commodity Supply Department of the Tokyo Prefectural Office is making every possible effort to expedite arrival of charcoal into the capital from producing districts because of the below zero cold in Tokyo and the resultant increase in charcoal consumption, reports the Miyako.

Arrival of charcoal slowed down during the New Year period because of the large number of workers off duty in the producing areas, but it is now picking up speed. "The prospect is bright," said the Prefectural authorities, and continued:

"The Railways Ministry has kindly promised to mobilize any number of freight cars for the shipment of charcoal. The Agricultural and Forestry Ministry is equally warm-hearted in helping us, having issued instructions to mobilize labor service corps for the transportation of charcoal from hill districts to railroad stations. Currently as many as 120 freight cars loaded with charcoal are daily arriving in the capital. Before long the number will be increased to 150 cars, so that the people may have warm homes during February."

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 27
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,068,150
Over Issues	368,159
Deposits	525,067
Loans	534,377

TO STANDARDIZE VESSE

Common Types to Be Used in Bui ing to Speed Expansion

A Government project for the est lishment of common types regula the construction of merchant ships disclosed in a statement made by Director of the Maritime Affairs Bo Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara Mon at the meeting of the National B Issuance Committee of the House Representatives.

New types of ships—their cla simplified—are called in order to spur to our shipbuilding industry view of the acute demand for n bottoms, Director Hara said.

He explained that although the policy may shorten the durability the ships, all possible speed will given to their construction to meet demand of shipping bottoms.

Bill Clearings

January 27
(In ¥1,000)

Bills Cleared	256,177	12
Balance	42,339	2

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Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942

The American Naval Board of Inquiry Report

The report of the American Board of Inquiry concerning the Battle of Hawaii, issued on January 24 and just now become available here, tells us much about the character of our enemy and the prospects of our continued victory over him. Issued over the signature of the presiding judge of the special board, Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, this report turns out to be a most enlightening revelation of the incompetence of the American naval and military command. It proves that despite efforts of the American authorities to minimize the extent of their losses, the debacle at Pearl Harbor might well have been the decisive battle of the War of Greater East Asia. It gives us added confidence in the superiority of our leadership over that of the enemy and serves as an assurance of the final outcome of the struggle.

The report accuses Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army Air Force, of gross neglect of duty and places the blame for the defeat directly upon their heads. It reveals that a Japanese attack was not altogether unexpected by the American High Command, that the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of General Staff had previously issued warnings and commands to be on the alert for a possible attack, but that the two responsible officers in Hawaii had neglected to take proper precautions.

The report also reveals that the fault did not lie with the negligence of the higher officers alone, but lay in general incompetence all down the line. For instance, a submarine net stretched across the entrance to Pearl Harbor, which had been removed at 4:58 o'clock of the fateful morning to permit two mine-sweepers to leave the port, apparently was not put back into position until 8:40 a.m., allowing Japanese submarines to slip into the harbor in the meantime. An American transport spotted a Japanese submarine within the waters of a closed zone at 6:30 a.m., and an American destroyer started firing upon the submarine fifteen minutes later, but although the news of the engagement reached the commander of the fleet by 7:12 a.m., no general alarm was given to the fleet nor were the men summoned to battle stations, with the consequence that when the Japanese air attack materialized a few minutes later, the Americans were caught completely off guard. An American look-out spotted the Japanese air fleet at 7:02 a.m. at a point 130 miles away from Pearl Harbor, but it took him 18 minutes to report to the officer of the watch, whereupon that officer, going one better, calmly assumed that planes seen in such a vicinity could be none other than American and deliberately failed to turn in an alarm, with the result that bombs started raining down on Pearl Harbor before anyone there dreamed that there were any Japanese planes anywhere within reach.

The story is thus of general incompetence and negligence and slackness all along the line. It was not any one factor or any one occurrence which caused the American defeat; it was just the general all around inferiority of the American army and navy as compared with the Japanese Forces. There may be some poetic justice in the fact that Admiral Kimmel has been judged the most guilty for the debacle, for he has long been notorious as one of the most bitter of the anti-Japanese agitators and the most obnoxious of the braggarts who have long boasted of what they would do to Japan.

Reports which have just come in indicate that Kimmel has been sentenced to death. Some Congressmen have been advocating such a step for several weeks. To have him shot by a firing squad, however, would not remedy the weakness of the United States Navy, for its defects apparently go far deeper than the shortcomings of any one man. If responsibility must be placed on someone, what about the responsibility of Secretary of the Navy Knox who chose Kimmel for the post over the heads of several other officers who had a better claim to the appointment, and what about the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, President Roosevelt himself? But at any rate, the fact that such an extreme punishment as that for the execution of one of the highest officers in the nation, a punishment unprecedented in the history of the United States, is being mooted reveals how disrupted and discordant the leaders of America have become over their hopeless plight.

The picture of conditions in the United States Navy as revealed by this report of the Board of Inquiry should be considered together with the news of the successful Japanese landings on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland just to the northeast of New Guinea. The report of the Hawaiian inquiry reveals that the United States Naval Command is so demoralized as to make an American naval offensive in the Pacific an utter impossibility for a long time to come. The news of the Japanese occupation of New Britain and New Ireland indicates that if, many years from now, the United States Navy should be resuscitated, it would find the southern line of communications between America and Australia already cut by the Japanese action. In any case, now or in the future, the United States Navy would thus be unable to take effective action against Japanese operations in the southwestern Pacific. In other words, the news of the last few days proves, if further proof were still needed, that the final outcome of the naval war in the Pacific has already been practically decided.

JAPAN'S PRICE CONTROL SYSTEM ADAPTED TO WARTIME ECONOMY

Country Must Adopt Long-Range Policy in Order to Meet New and Increasing Developments

By KAMEKICHI TAKAHASHI

Kamekichi Takahashi is founder and president of the Takahashi Institute for Economic Research and the author of numerous works, among which are: Meiji Taisho Sangyo Hattenshi (A history of Industrial Development in the Meiji and Taisho Eras), Nihon Shihonshugi Hattatsushi (A History of the Development of Capitalism in Japan), Nihon Keizai Toseiron (Controlled Economy in Japan), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, January Issue, 1942

Part I

Price control in Japan has been in a transitional stage during the past few years with the inevitable adoption of temporizing devices to meet development as the nation's wartime economy rapidly shifted from liberalistic to controlled economy.

Wartime price control to be effective must be administered to restrict advances of prices explicitly with a view to preventing a vicious inflation, while simultaneously ensuring adequate production of goods at low costs. The authorities, however, owing to difficulties encountered in the enforcement of control and emphasis necessary in connection with the establishment of controlled economy and also to their liberalistic outlook, were on many occasions predisposed to devote their total energies to curb such acts as violate the control laws and regulations. In other words, their efforts were merely focussed on restraining commodity prices from advancing.

It is also true that price control until quite recently had been enforced on a "short-term war" basis. This is most clearly evidenced by the fact that due stress had not been laid hitherto on the inseparable relations between the primary production costs and sales prices of goods. The policy has been to keep prices low at the sacrifice of the manufacturing enterprises.

System on War Footing

Such a policy apparently is beyond reproach when applied for a limited period, but would be highly detrimental to productive enterprises in the event of a long-range application, resulting in deterioration of the entire industries and a total economic collapse. Thus it may be said that Japan has entered upon the stage where Japan must divert its price control system on a short-period war basis to one on a long-range war footing.

It must be noted, too, that the price control system hitherto had been operated on the presupposition that the freedom of international trade would remain generally unmolested. This erroneous presumption was not limited to price control only, but was the basis for operation of the whole structure of Japan's wartime economic control as well.

Things have undergone categorical changes, however. As is well known, the scope of our dependency on international trade has suffered a serious shrinkage, and we are now obliged to shift the whole economic system toward an autarchic structure. There is no denying the fact that this country's price control policy should be completely recast in consonance with these developments.

Most Vital Task

It must not be overlooked, however, that the Government had ample reasons for pursuing the policy which subsequently was attended by undesirable repercussions. For in those days, a great majority of the people stubbornly adhered to the belief that an intensified tightness in supply of goods, plus mounting war expenditures and large-scale productivity expansion programs, would inevitably cause a vicious inflation.

Under such circumstances, the most important and immediate task assigned to the government authorities was to convince the people by action that price advances could be checked and placed well under control in wartime, thereby to win their confidence in controlled economy. Then, the adoption of measures to augment the production of goods was a secondary question. The public, to whom controlled economy was an entirely new thing, still adhered to the liberalistic economic principles that formerly governed the movements of commodity prices, consumption, demand and supply of goods, relations between supply of labor and wage rates and other economic factors.

Problems Solved

Various problems and hitches encountered in connection with the administration of price control have gradually been solved. Once it was proved factually that price advances could be averted upon the perfection of the control system, the confidence of the general public in the Government's price control measures has been increasingly stabilized.

Today none would predict a failure of the Government's price policy. This is attributable not only to the broad change that has taken place in the psychology and views of the people, but also to the fact that the whole system of the economic control in this country has by this time been so greatly improved that it is fully efficient to prevent a collapse of wartime economy, regardless of drastic price advances or a supposedly acute inflation.

The next problem confronting this nation is correction of the remaining defects of the control system and augmentation of production and supply of goods, a phase which had hitherto been relatively neglected. With the importation of vital goods and materials seriously restricted by the outbreak of war, the question of expanding the production was never more important.

Price Control Essential

The situation today is such that while the uneasiness of undue price advances has been averted, the accentuated tightness in supply of goods is liable to engender an uneasiness of possible lack of necessary supplies. At this juncture, it is essential to set up a new commodity price control system in order to forestall such an uneasiness of new character.

Another point which demands serious attention is that the Government's price control policy had formerly been ready to sacrifice even the key industries for the maintenance of commodity prices at low levels. This policy defied adverse criticism under those conditions which suggested that the war would terminate within a short period, but it is absolutely unpermissible today when the war is most likely to prove a protracted affair. Adherence to such a policy would inevitably weaken the foundation of the industries, reduce their productive capacity and run counter to its primary objective.

It is because of the foregoing elements that the Government has of late been re-examining its price policy. The former price control had in short been administered chiefly for purposes of controlling the sales prices or producers' prices, leaving the primary production costs practically untouched. The control of the latter costs was at least neglected. As time passed on, however, the primary production costs have risen steadily, while sale prices have been rigidly kept low. Japan has now entered a stage where it must concentrate on the restriction and stabilization of the primary costs a low level instead of laying too much stress on the control of sales prices.

Materials, Labor Available

These statements of the present writer may lead to a hasty conclusion that the Government's price control policy has been utterly illogical, but such is far from what he means. Those measures taken by the Government were sufficiently effective to deal with the situation at the outset, for it was no blunder then to presuppose that the manufacturers would manage their plants in line with the officially fixed sales prices and refrain from either employing workers or purchasing raw and other materials on an unprofitable basis, because both materials and labor were then abundantly available.

Circumstances have undergone gradual changes as a result of increased tightness in supply of materials and labor, which naturally gave rise to sharp appreciation of the primary production costs, labor costs, scrambling among the manufactures for labor, shady trading and various other undesirable factors. Thus it has become urgent to enforce such measures effectively and directly to prevent a further rise in the primary production costs.

The cardinal objectives of Japan's price control policy today and henceforth are, firstly, to prevent an appreciation of the primary production costs of goods and, secondly, to assure adequate production of necessary goods. Although the policy for the maintenance of commodity prices at low levels and that for ensuring the necessary production contradict each other, in Japan today it is quite permissible to raise the sales prices to a certain extent for the purpose of assuring the production considered necessary. This would have been disastrous in former times, because such a measure would have been liable to give rise to the fear of an inevitable vicious inflation or a collapse of the control. With such possibilities greatly minimized, Japan must and is able to exert greater efforts to expand production even by relaxing the sales price control.

(To Be Concluded)

EQUANIMITY

If one treat me unreasonably, I will say: "I must have been wanting in kindness or propriety. How else should this have happened?" Then I will mend my ways. If the other continue perverse, I must have self-respect enough to say, "I must have failed to do my best." If all is vain, I say, "Why vex myself about a wild beast?"

Thus the wise has lifelong vigilance, but not one morning's serious trouble.

* * *

The way is wide; it is not hard to know. Go home and seek it, and you shall not lack teachers.

Malaya and the English

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

LAST week there was printed in the Japan Times and Advertiser, an illuminating account extracted from an English technical periodical, which showed the manner in which the British absorbed Malaya. The article was especially enlightening because the object of the writer was not to expose British methods, but to make a scientific comparison between Malay institutions and the "nexal debtorship" of Roman Law. There are instantly apparent from it three things.

1. The sole motive of the English incursion into the independent Malay Peninsula was to enrich the Singapore merchants, and to furnish them with opportunities of exploiting the country.

2. This was accomplished by the mean and dishonest device of asserting that the native sultans who were forced to comply in every detail with the "advice" of British officials were, in spite of their utter subjection, independent Sovereigns: and accordingly that their people were not British subjects and could not claim the constitutional protection extended to the poorest and meanest by English Law.

3. The English invaders gave a safe-conduct to Malayan chiefs, and when they had got them in their grasp, put them to a dog's death.

Malay Rule

The first of these offenses against the laws of God and man was avowed with the utmost cynicism by a member of the Singapore Council. "Surely, sir, a country like that is very easily taken and put under the British flag!" and by the Governor Jervois himself—"It is our duty to adopt such measures as will secure the permanent prosperity of the Straits Settlements, and afford a vent for the great competition which is now so heavily weighing upon our countrymen engaged in commercial pursuits . . . why should not English capital be invested in these rich states as it is in other parts of the world? The answer can be given in two words—Malay rule!"

Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop), the well-known author of that readable book "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," was an indefatigable traveler, careless of flies, centipedes, fever and crocodiles, and she spent some time in Malaya in the year 1879. Her clear and candid mind could not be content without probing these bygone political matters to the bottom. Her conscience was disturbed by Sir. P. B. Maxwell's book "Our Malay Conquests." He was Chief Justice of the Straits, and she felt he ought to know.

Position of 'Resident'

Eventually she came to be of the opinion that, as she expresses it in "The Golden Chersonese" (Murray 1883)—"It is easy to see that far in the interior of the Malay Peninsula, in regions rarely visited by Europeans, themselves without advisers and away from the influence of public opinion, dealing with weak rulers to whom they represent preponderating brute force in the last resort, the position of "Resident" is very much what the individual man chooses to make it," whether he "makes use of his position for purposes of self-aggrandisement and struts tempestuously and swaggeringly before the Malays, or whether he devotes his time and energies" to worthier purposes.

Perak, for instance, was much better managed by Sir Hugh Low than Selangor by Bloomfield Douglas. Sir Frank Swettenham, himself a Resident, declares ("About Perak") that—"the power for mistakes, for extravagance, for favoritism or for what can be described as bullying, is more than should be placed in any single hand." To quote Isabella Bird once more, —"Public opinion never reaches these equatorial jungles; we are grossly ignorant of the inhabitants and their rights, of the manner in which our influence originated, and how it has been exercised; and unless some fresh disturbance and another 'little war' should concentrate our attention for a moment on these distant states, we are likely to remain so, to their great detriment . . . and our own."

Warship Sent

As a specimen of colonial methods she quotes a case which occurred in 1871. Some Chinese pirates had seized a Penang vessel, murdered the crew, and taken her to Selangor in Malaya. "We demanded that the native chiefs should give up the pirates, and they gave up nine readily, but refused the tenth, against whom 'it does not appear that these was any proof' and drew their 'krises' on our police when they tried to arrest the men in defiance of them. The acting Governor of the Straits Settlements, instead of representing to the Sultan the misconduct, actual or supposed, of his officers, sent a warship to seize and punish them. This attempt was resented by the Selangor chiefs, and they fired on those who made it. The 'Rinaldo' destroyed the town in consequence, and killed many of its inhabitants. When the viceroy, a brother of the Sultan of Kedah, retook Selangor two years afterward, he found that what had been a populous and thriving place was almost deserted; the few hovels which remained were in ruins; the plantations were overgrown with rank jungle growths, and their owners had fled; the mines in the interior were deserted, and the roads and jungle-paths were infested by bands of half-starved robbers."

These things, like the Massacre of Glencoe, are not forgotten where they happened, though they may be completely forgotten in London. The people of the tiny federation called the Negri Sembilan altogether declined to let strangers traverse their territory—observing acutely that "where the needle comes, the thread will soon follow!"

The "Aboulsamat," "nominally the Sultan's yacht" as Miss Bird naively says, was really the yacht of the British resident, whose "strong voice heard everywhere in authoritative tones" was a vivid symbol of Malay subjection. "The Residency . . . has much of the appearance of an armed post amidst a hostile population. In front there is a six-pounder flanked by two piles of shot. Behind it there is a guard-room with racks of rifles and bayonets . . . and quarters for the married soldiers, for soldiers they are, though they are called policemen. They are to all intents and purposes soldiers armed and disciplined as such. . . . Their joy would be in shooting and looting, but they have not any scent for crime. . . . A hundred men fully armed can turn out at five minutes notice."

'Fussy Government'

The British administration in Selangor impressed her as "a fussy government." "The nominal approval of measures initiated by the Resident and agreed to in council, and the signing of death-warrants, are among the few prerogatives which 'His Highness' the Sultan retains." And when an English magistrate in Malaya was asked by what law, English, Colonial or Malay, he gave some men three years in jail, he just replied—"The rascals were served right."

Miss Bird remarks that she heard someone on the "Sultan's" yacht abusing the Malays ("wretch," "fool") in tones of thunder and fury, with accompaniments that need not be dwelt on. She leaves us to guess who was the culprit, adding that "some day," if a British official were to knock Malays down and insult them—"some day," God help him! "But then," she proceeds, "if an official were to be cut down, no matter how deservedly in Malay estimation, a gunboat would be sent up the river to 'punish' and would kill, burn and destroy; there would be a 'little war,' and a heavy war indemnity, and the true bearings of the case would be lost for ever."

Annexation Repudiated

Lord Carnarvon, the Minister for the Colonies at the time of the Malay annexations under the delusive color of "protection," emphatically repudiated all idea of annexation. But Singapore, with its ingenious wiles, was too strong for him. Sir W. Jervois, with his myrmidons giving advice "which must be taken," and his gunboats, fulfilled the desires of the hucksters of Singapore, and made Malaya a helot territory,—subject to English rule and deprived of English rights.

U.S. CREATES UNREST AMONG ITS NEIGHBORS

Uncle Sam's Imperialism Aims at Disturbing South Americans

By HEINZ BUCHSENSCHUTZ

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

From time to time we hear about border conflicts, and even about regular fighting between Peru and Ecuador. Thus it becomes apparent to the international public that there is a busy propaganda somewhere keeping in the dark as much as possible, and that there is not complete peace and friendship in America, but that wars are as much factors of political developments there as in other parts of the globe.

More than once rifles and guns have been discharged in America in the course of the last 125 years. Even so a number of South American border conflicts were left unsettled. Two of these, the Chaco conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay, and the still smouldering conflict between Peru and Ecuador, occupied the attention of the world until recently, while others, such as the one between Colombia and Peru, led to the rupture of diplomatic relations only a decade ago.

Shadows Darkly Looming

The Chaco war took place in an epoch in which, behind the warring parties, the shadows of the United States and of England were already darkly looming. If none of the five border treaties, concluded between Bolivia and Paraguay in the years from 1879 to 1913, were carried out in practice, it can largely be explained by the fact that Bolivia, which is cut off from the sea by the surrounding countries, was trying to gain access to the navigable Paraguay River and thus to the East coast of South America.

When in 1935 the Chaco war broke out, however, interested circles knew already that oil had been found in that district. Thus North American and British oil companies were facing each other in the jungle, and although 90 per cent of the Chaco area was given to Paraguay by the peace treaty of 1938, the North American oil companies had gained a clear victory as most of the oil in the remaining 10 per cent was allotted to Bolivia where American capital had made large investments.

The above outline may serve to illustrate the method the United States employs to exploit South American conflicts for its own imperialistic aims. There are plenty of reasons to justify the assumption that the conflict between Peru and Ecuador, which is continuously coming to the fore, must also be considered from this point of view. While Peru has so far refused all mediation proposals and wishes to come to a direct understanding with Ecuador, it seems as if the United States had granted its support to the latter country in exchange for certain concessions, chiefly involving the Galapagos Islands.

Exploitation Hampered

Quite apart from the fact that the "good neighbor policy" here again appears in a rather peculiar light, it is remarkable that North American oil interests seem to be playing an important role once more. In the area northwest of the so-called status quo line of 1936 there are oil wells for which a North American oil company has obtained a concession from Ecuador. Exploitation is hampered, however, by the transport problem.

Should Peruvian troops stay where they are now, the necessity might arise of constructing a pipeline across the Andes which naturally would be as costly an enterprise in money as in time. In the region of the present frontier, the tributaries of the Maranon are not navigable. As the North American oil company obtained its concession from Ecuador, it is interested in making the Maranon the border, or, if this proves impracticable, in fixing the frontier between Ecuador and Peru so that the navigable parts of the three most important northern tributaries of the Maranon fall within Ecuadorian territory.

In generally well-informed circles of South America it is said that Sumner Welles, the specialist in South American affairs, has repeatedly stated during the last few months that the Maranon would have to become Ecuador's southern frontier, so that the oil could be transported to the Atlantic on the Amazon River.

The representatives of the American Republics are at present assembled in Rio de Janeiro. They will be called upon to make decisions of far-reaching importance. The aims the United States hopes to accomplish at this conference are known. It is noteworthy, too, that Roosevelt and his followers apparently do not hesitate to exert pressure on the South American countries by pointing out their own pending problems.

Unrest Created

In any case the Peruvian newspaper Prensa declined Ecuador's demand to make the border conflict with Peru one of the topics of the Rio Conference, calling it unjustified and outside the tasks of the conference. Unrest and tension is created between the South American countries by the United States in order to weaken their political position so that they will lend a willing ear to the wishes of Washington and of Wall Street. Not only are the pending problems exploited by the United States in this manner, but even questions that were buried decades ago are being dug up.

If the rumor is suddenly spread in Bolivia that this country would have to support the United States and help

(Continued on Page 4)

READERS IN COUNCIL

American Opinion Divided

To the Editor:

The American Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, recently announced that Charles E. Lindbergh would work with a commercial aeronautical company in which the United States Government is interested. Mr. Stimson, however, added that the American flier would not be reinstated in the Army Air Corps although the latter had offered himself again for the service of his country.

It will be remembered that prior to the outbreak of the Pacific conflict, Mr. Lindbergh had been active in an "America First" movement in opposition to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Mr. Lindbergh not only objected to the extension of American aid to Great Britain but accused Mr. Roosevelt of drawing the United States closer and closer toward the war in Europe.

In retaliation, Mr. Roosevelt called Mr. Lindbergh a Copperhead, a term used during the Civil War to describe a Northerner who sympathized with the South. Mr. Lindbergh resented this charge and immediately tendered his resignation as an officer in the Army Air Corps. When Mr. Stimson arranged Mr. Lindbergh's appointment, he must have had all this in mind.

Mr. Stimson nicely kept Mr. Lindbergh away from the Army Air Corps. The Secretary of War would not have a Copperhead on the Government payroll, but he could not turn down Mr. Lindbergh's patriotic offer for fear that such action might cause serious repercussions among the people at large. Mr. Stimson could not afford to enrage millions of those who had supported the "America First" Committee before the war broke out. Neither could he afford to bring about an open split in public opinion at this critical moment for the nation. So he took a subtle course; to save Mr. Lindbergh's face and his own, Mr. Stimson made arrangements to put the well-known flier in a non-Government job.

A few days ago, I talked to scores of the American prisoners of war who were brought back to Yokohama from Wake Island, America's best fortified small defense outpost in the Pacific. They told me that there must be hundreds of thousands of Americans who do not care for war because they themselves hate war. All of the Marines whom I interviewed unanimously said that they joined the Marine Corps because they were tempted by the Government advertisements for navy recruits which state "Join the Navy and See the World." One of the Marines jokingly said: "Yes, I joined the Marine Corps to see the world. But what a world to see!"

I asked two college men, graduates of Stanford University, why they joined the Marine Corps. They frankly admitted that they did so because they would be drafted sooner or later; and that if they were drafted they could not say where they wanted to go.

In the meantime, all the prisoners of war I talked to said they had been on Wake Island not longer than ten days and some as short a time as four days before the Pacific conflict started. They repeatedly said: "We were just unlucky. That's all." Some of them resented having been sent to Wake Island without any knowledge of the then approaching war in the Pacific. Most of them complained that the American Navy failed to send them any submarine aid, without which Wake Island could not defend itself against a powerful enemy. They pointed out that there were 15 days from the time the island was attacked until it fell into Japanese hands, yet the Marines there received no aid from Hawaii or San Diego.

As you know full well, a majority of the American people denounced the Government for the disastrous defeat of the Pacific fleet in Hawaiian waters. The American people doubt whether they can depend on the American Navy for the defense of their country. Outwardly they appear united but they are still divided—even on the war issue.

T. I.

Tokyo, January 26, 1942.

Apprehension Mounting

D.N.B.

The British-American defeats have led to a growing nervousness in the Dutch East Indies. Characteristic of this sentiment is a statement of the director of the information office of the Dutch East Indies navy, Quispel, who declared quite frankly: "A lot of talking is being done, but not much else. England and the United States are discussing reconstruction after the war,' without knowing how they are going to win the war. This continuous talking about things which can be left to the future, is one of the biggest mistakes of the democracies. Time is pressing, if England and the United States do not wish to lose control over the western Pacific and entire East Asia, along with the Dutch East Indies and perhaps even Australia."

Australia is completely dumbfounded, according to the Melbourne Age, because no British reinforcements have reached Singapore so far. It is quite obvious that Singapore which has always been thought impregnable is seriously menaced. The British war conduct is a subject of severe criticism in Australian circles. In the Pacific war not only the prestige of the Dominions is at stake but also that of the Empire. The loss of Singapore would be a disgrace from which British pride could not so easily free itself. Apparently British authorities are only considering this disgrace as a matter of secondary importance, however. The Melbourne Age finally demands that a more realistic outlook be taken in British estimates of the situation in the Pacific.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

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STUDY OF GIANT WAR EXPENSE STARTED IN PEERS COMMITTEE; EARLY APPROVAL SEEN LIKELY

Details Told in Camera by Military Leaders at Session

COOPERATION EVIDENT

The Budget Committee of the House of Peers, at its first session opened at 10 a.m. today, commenced examination of the supplementary war expenditure budget bills which were speedily approved by the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon at its plenary session.

The details of the war expenditure bills were explained to the members of the Upper House Budget Committee at an in camera session by War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

It is expected that the Upper House Budget Committee will also speedily study the bills and approve them unanimously.

The House of Peers had no plenary session this morning, but sessions of committees on account settlement and consulate court were held.

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives also met at 10 a.m. today to question the Government on various important policies. The interpellators in the morning session were Kojiro Tsutsumi, Kunio Morishita and Keishiro Sukekawa. It is expected that the interpellation in the Budget Committee sessions will be completed by January 30, and then the Budget subcommittees will be opened to examine the budget bills in detail. As the House of Representatives is particularly endeavoring for the early passage of all Government bills, it is expected that the entire budget bills will be approved at its plenary session to be held on February 3. In the past one week, since the reopening of the Diet on January 21, the House of Representatives has shown an attitude of fully cooperating with the Government and examining and approving Government bills as speedily as possible.

At 10 a.m. today, there were also held the sessions of committees on rice control, southern resources development, tax increase, national physical training and national welfare bank. In the afternoon, the committees on bond issue and Bank of Japan law of the House of Representatives are also scheduled to meet.

More Sugar Promised

A fair amount of sugar will soon arrive in the homeland from Taiwan, loaded on ships captured from the enemy, to increase the ration to each individual during February, it was announced by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino at the Diet Tuesday in his answer to the query of Representative Shigeru Ishizaka.

The Minister added that it was the intention of the Government to distribute some of the war prize among the nation as a thanks gift for their united services on the home front. In addition to sugar, he also promised, there will be some shipments of rubber from the South Seas regions, which will also be carried by captured ships. The rubber will be used for making shoe soles and other rubber goods.

The increased ration of sugar in the homeland will be realized around Kigensetsu or Empire Foundation Day, on February 11. In place of the present monthly ration of .6 pound, each individual in towns will be allowed one pound for February, while those living in the rural districts will have about .7 pound instead of the current .4 pound. As to the increased ration for the months after February arrangements will be later made among the interested authorities, it is expected.

Regarding the supply of rubber goods made from the South Sea regions, it will be started around July at the latest first among those engaged in wartime industries.

The sugar crop in Taiwan will experience an unusual boom this year, it has lately been confirmed among the experts. Against the whole island's sugar crop last year of about 18,000,000 piculs, that for this year is expected to exceed the former by 5,000,000 piculs. This fine crop ought to be shared by the entire nation, the Government thought, and agreed to realize this with use of the captured ships.

To Stop Useless Resistance

To aid his unfortunate brethren in the British army who are being forced to offer futile resistance against Imperial Forces in Malaya, a long year Indian resident in Osaka is asking the military authorities to be allowed to follow the Imperial Forces operating in Malaya, says a report reaching here. He intends to advise Indian soldiers to cease hostilities against the Japanese by letting them realize the true intention of Japan.

U.S. Not Molesting Hawaiian Japanese; Daily Work Kept Up

Special to Chugai Shogyo

SHANGHAI, January 27.—Japanese residents at Hawaii are not subjected to any restrictions and are all engaging in their usual daily activities, according to a report reaching here. Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, American authorities became very nervous and the presence of more than 150,000 Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands was particularly a source of considerable anxiety to them. Yet, as those Japanese are engaged in various activities that support the economic life of Hawaii, the internment of the entire Japanese population would naturally result in disturbing the economic life of the islands. Thus they are left to continue their former occupations. The United States authorities have caused the publication of two Japanese language newspapers and the opening of radio broadcasting in Japanese, so that Japanese residents who do not understand English will fully understand various orders issued by military authorities, and also so they will not be easily influenced by false reports.

N.Y. TIMES ALARMED AT JAPANESE DRIVES

'Dismal List of Victories Chalked Up,' Admits Journal—More Losses Feared

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—Pessimistic about Allied chances in the south Pacific area, the New York Times editorially declared this morning, "The Japanese drive southward already has chalked-up a dismal list of victories," according to a dispatch received here today from New York.

The journal continued, "Unless this drive is halted somewhere soon, the islands fringing Australia and Java will be lost in the firm grip of Japan as its mandated archipelago."

Consoling this forlorn state of Allied affairs, the Times concluded that the Japanese Expeditionary Forces have encountered effective resistance at Balik Papan, on the east coast of Dutch Borneo.

Extravagance Told

Although Australians call their land the end of the world where eternal peace and tranquility reign, undisturbed by the outside world, they are now cowering at the sight of Rising Sun flags hoisted on the mandated islands not far from their homeland, comments Aimin Nomura of the Tokyo branch office of the Osaka Shosen K. K. who returned recently from Australia and New Zealand, in an interview with the Nichi Nichi Tuesday.

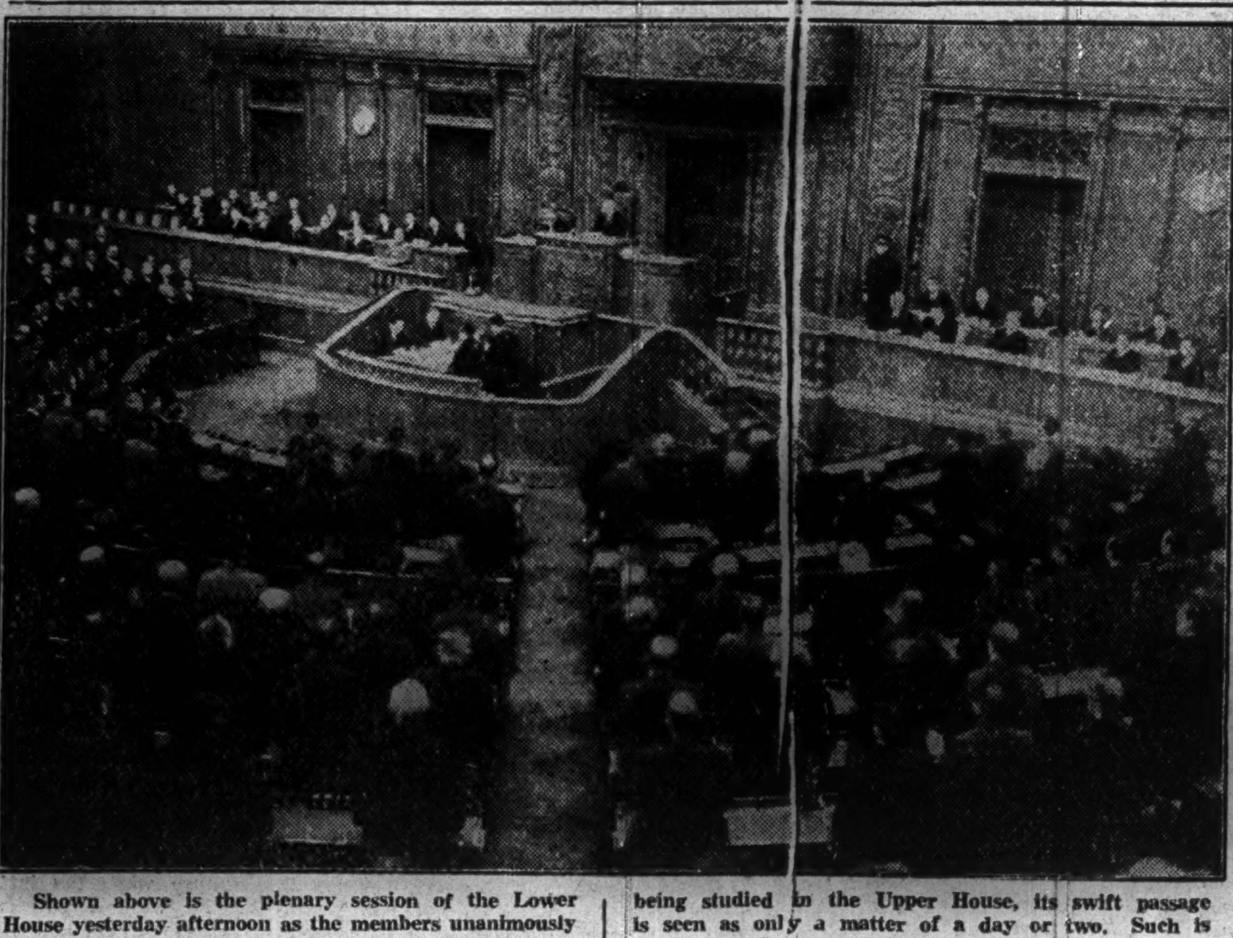
Disclosing Australian actualities, Mr. Nomura said that soon after the outbreak of the present European war, the wife of the Australian commander-in-chief of the Near East Army who was about to fly from Melbourne, on the quiet, by a special plane, then interviewed by a press man, said: "My husband misses me much and I, too, feel lonely. So I go to see him." Her statement created complaints and dissatisfaction among the families of Australian soldiers who were sent to the Near East, finally resulting in the resignation of the Australian War Minister.

Referring to extravagance of Australians and inhabitants of New Zealand in their daily living, Mr. Nomura quoted a list of foodstuffs needed for one year per head:

Butter, 40 pounds; cheese, 7.9 pounds; meat, 250 pounds; fish, 22 pounds; potatoes, 95 pounds; onions, 12 pounds; rice, 5 pounds; apples, 47 pounds;

(Continued on Page 2)

No Sum Too Big for Victory



Shown above is the plenary session of the Lower House yesterday afternoon as the members unanimously rose in a standing vote to approve the ¥18,000,000,000 supplementary war budget. With the measure now being studied in the Upper House, its swift passage is seen as only a matter of a day or two. Such is the cooperation now being shown behind the front!

REICH U-BOATS SINK 12 VESSELS OFF U.S.

Since January 24, Submarines Destroy 30 Merchant Ships In West Atlantic

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—German submarines operating off the coast of North America have sunk an additional 12 vessels, totaling 103,000 tons, including six large tankers, the High Command announced today.

Since their first appearance in the western Atlantic on January 24, German submarines have sunk a total of 30 merchant ships, aggregating 228,000 tons, the communique said.

Referring to the war on the eastern front, the communique said German troops, with the cooperation of the air force, inflicted further heavy losses on Soviet forces in incessant and hard fighting.

The Luftwaffe yesterday continued bombing important military objectives in Leningrad, while other German fighter planes attacked the coast of Scotland and southwestern England, the High Command said.

In North Africa, war booty captured by German and Italian troops in the fighting from January 21 to 25 has increased to 283 armored cars, 127 cannons and 563 motor-cars, as well as numerous other war equipment, it was said, while British aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground a total of 40 machines.

German fighter planes were said to have scored hits on a British destroyer and to have heavily hit a large merchant vessel in waters off Malta, in the central Mediterranean. Air attacks against the British air and naval base of Malta were continued unabated yesterday, the communique said.

British bombers were admitted to have raided northwestern Germany last night, dropping incendiary and high explosive bombs. Some casualties were caused among the civilian population, it was said. Other British aircraft reached the outskirts of Berlin, the communique said, adding that three

(Continued on Page 2)

Relief Fund Decided

Domei

NANKING, January 27.—The National Government of China, at a meeting of the Executive Yuan today, has decided to make an outlay of 200,000 yuan for the relief of war-stricken people in Hongkong. The Kwangtung Provincial Government will take charge of the relief work in Hongkong, it was also disclosed.

American Dollar Rate Slumps in Spain; People Show Friendliness to Japanese

An Asahi correspondent who recently made a trip from France to Spain reported here Tuesday that he was shocked by the violent fall of the exchange rate of the American dollar in Spain and at the same time felt a pleasant surprise at the friendly attitude of the Spaniards toward Japanese nationals. The report follows:

"When I entered the Spanish territory the custom-house officers did not even scrutinize my luggage. As I submitted some American dollars that I possessed to be exchanged for Spanish currency, a clerk of the branch office of the Spanish Bank told me that the price of the American dollar had fallen to seven and a half pesetas from the former 12 pesetas as a result of the Greater East Asia War. On my complaint that I was not sure whether I would be able reach Madrid with such a small amount, the clerk said, 'Your country is responsible for the fall of the dollar. When Singapore falls, it will be lowered to half the present exchange rate, and before long, the dollar may be reduced to nil.'

"I could only answer the clerk with Hurrah Spain!

"Both Barcelona and Madrid were brightly illuminated at night and seemed very active. In the show-windows of shops, there were displayed twice or three times more goods than the year before when I last visited Spain. I was especially surprised to see many woolen goods of superior quality which showed the successful results of encouragement of home production in Spain. The general conditions in the cities evidenced that this country was steadily recovering from the wounds

(Continued on Page 2)

Early Fall of Australia, Dutch East Indies Predicted by Spokesman; Allies Too Busy

The early fall of the Australian and Dutch East Indies defenses was predicted by the spokesman of the Information Bureau, Tomokazu Hori, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents today. Mr. Hori said:

"With the successful landing of the Imperial Forces on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, as well as Balik Papan in Dutch Borneo, and Menado in the Celebes, and with Singapore practically lost, the strategic stronghold of the enemy for the defense of Australia and the Dutch East Indies had now come to the verge of collapse, for no effective aid can safely reach them in the face of Japanese military, air, and naval superiority in the South West Pacific.

"It is clear that Great Britain is in no position to aid any country when it is itself in imminent danger of internal political trouble with their Cabinet too busily occupied in making explanations for the successive defeats of the British forces in Malaya and Burma and when another Dunkirk is staring it in the face.

"The United States on the other hand has no means by which it can extend its assistance in spite of all the grandiose paper plans. The situation being such the whole world must have been amazed to hear from Washington that President Roosevelt gave what he himself described as good news to Dr. Hummock, Vice-Governor General of the Dutch Indies that his Government was prepared to strengthen the latter.

Frantic appeals of the Australian War Cabinet to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt for immediate reinforcements of planes, ships and material are now destined to be answered by the usual promises which are high-sounding but empty.

"The characteristic blunder of the British Cabinet has proved too much for the Australian people to bear.

"The Melbourne Argus has burst out in desperation with the complaint that the British assistance is always belated, as may be seen in the case of Greece, Crete and other areas of important operations. In the defense of the Pacific, the Argus continued, the British Cabinet again revealed its utter incompetence and vacillation inviting serious consequences. In view of these circumstances, the Argus said, we must be ready to see a complete collapse of not only Australia and other British possessions but also the entire British Empire and allied countries. To such a complaint of Australia, Prime Minister Churchill gave a cold reply yesterday in his speech before the Parliament that Britain and the U.S. are taking measures to reinforce Australia and New Zealand, but if Australian troops want to go back to the defense of their own country, no obstacle will be made. Churchill added 'I think we must learn other worse news from East Asia because things are bad but worse is yet coming.'"

On being questioned as to what interest Greece could have in Japan, Mr. Hori replied that he could not describe what interests other countries had in Japan, since he was not in charge of such interests.

Discussion then turned to the Philippines, and to the query as to what sort of government the Vargas Government was, Mr. Hori said that it was a provisional government whose main purpose is to take charge of the administration in the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces. "In nature it is quite different from the Independent National Government," added the spokesman.

"I hear that a naval man has been appointed governor of some occupied territories," said a foreign correspondent. "Can you tell us what territories these are?"

"Well," said the spokesman. "I can't tell you since I don't know. It is a military matter, and is not published yet. It is for the military authorities to announce."

U.S.-BRITISH JOINT BOARD ON SHIPPING ESTABLISHED

Effort Made to Fight Axis Blockade—Further Coordination of Effort Hoped

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—In a desperate effort to fight the blockade by the Axis Powers, the White House has announced the creation of joint British and American boards for the assignment of raw materials, and munitions and the adjustment of shipping, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The White House statement explained that the boards had been established "to further coordination of the united nations' war efforts."

Committees of the boards will be formed in Washington and London under combined chiefs of staff in a manner similar to the southwest Pacific agreement, the announcement said.

It was said the two bodies, in London and Washington, respectively, will confer with representatives of the Soviet Union, Chungking and such other Powers of the united Allied nations as necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective use of joint resources.

Moulmein Controlled

Domei

SAIGON, January 27.—A Rangoon radio broadcast intercepted here today stated that British military authorities have taken over control of the civilian administration in Moulmein, Burma, in the face of imminent Japanese attacks.

INDIANS MEET IN BERLIN

Independence Anniversary Fete Held By Residents

Domei

BERLIN, January 27.—Inviting approximately 200 Japanese and German dignitaries, as well as many other prominent personages, Indians in Germany gathered in Berlin at 7 p.m. today for a grand Indian Independence Anniversary fete. Rally speeches were exchanged by enthusiastic Indian leaders, who repeatedly emphasized the significant relation of their movement with the War of Greater East Asia.

Communists Sentenced

Transocean

VICHY, January 19.—A special military court at Marseilles after three days of trial in which more than 20 Communists were involved, convicted five of the accused to hard labor sentences running from 15 years to life while one was sentenced to five years in prison and six to jail terms ranging from two to five years. The rest were acquitted.

Boars for Victory

In celebration of the Imperial Forces' successive victories in the current War of Greater East Asia, two large wild boars were recently donated to the Osaka District Defence Headquarters by the Dai Nippon Defense Volunteer Corps made up of members of the Osaka Amateur Hunter Society, it is reported from Osaka.

U.S. BATAAN DEFENSE REPORTED CRUMBLING TO JAPANESE THRUST

Motherless Japanese Lass on Malay Front, Proving Useful Mascot for Japanese Army

"Mother, mother, where are you?" is the perpetual cry of little Teruko Itoda, a half-caste Japanese girl who lost her mother during recent operations in the town of Seremban, Malaya, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Little Teruko's mother was a Japanese from Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, and she had married an Indian called Tanbaran who owned a store in the town of Seremban. Teruko was the only child resulting from the marriage, and the family had led a happy and peaceful life until the outbreak of the war.

On December 8 last year, Teruko's mother had been arrested along with the other Japanese in the town, and mother and daughter had never met since then.

When the Japanese troops entered the town, they were met by pretty, little Teruko who led her trembling Indian father by the hand, and told them in a tearful voice that she was a Japanese and that she had lost her mother.

"My mother was taken away by the police," she cried. "But before she went she took me privately into an inner room and explained to me, before the picture of our Gracious Emperor, that I had no cause to fear since I am a Japanese. Oh, mother, mother, I want you." And she wept as though her heart would break.

The rough soldiers felt their hearts go out to this pitiful little child of the storm, and took her under their protection.

Little Teruko, though young, proved herself quite useful. She could talk not only Japanese, but also Malay, Indian, English and Chinese.

Today she wears a small cloth band round her left arm, with the significant word "Interpreter" marked on it. The unit, in whose care little Teruko is now placed, is stationed at Gemas, and she is leading a busy but cheerful life as army interpreter. The soldiers have adopted her as their mascot, and she is willing to go with them everywhere until the day, as she says, she finds her mother again.

U.S. PRESSURE FAILS TO YIELD AIM AT RIO

Compromise Only Result—Axis Watching Future Moves In South America

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 27.—Wilhelmstrasse quarters, in regard to the results of the Rio Conference, are recalling that this conference had been called together upon the initiative of America which intended to bring about a clarification of the attitude of the South American countries toward the American war against the Axis Powers and which wanted to extend this war to all countries of the Western Hemisphere. This conference was intended, from the very beginning, to bring the big South American Powers into a similar state of dependence on the United States as already existed with regard to a number of Central American States. It is pointed out that the entire conference from beginning to end had been conducted under U.S. pressure, threats and attempts of blackmail.

The roles, however, had been divided. Only a part of the requests of Washington had been presented by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles. The rest had been submitted by U.S. dummies in the form of other American States. Notwithstanding these tactics, Washington's aim of bringing about the war entry of all American States has not been achieved, these quarters stated. Even the second aim of bringing about unrestricted rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers on behalf of all American States did not materialize.

It is pointed out that after ten days of constant negotiations, the Rio Conference finally agreed upon a compromise to the effect that it must be left to the discretion of the respective Governments what course they are willing to choose in this matter. How far, so it is stated by these Wilhelmstrasse quarters, this freedom of action will determine the actual policy of the individual American States, remains to be seen. It must be reckoned with, however, that the weak countries will most probably not be able to withstand North-American pressure and will eventually, join the U.S. warfront.

It is pointed out that the case in question is Peru which has already succumbed to Washington's dictate. Opinion is expressed, moreover, that Bolivia and Uruguay, where of late, U.S. diplomatic representatives are functioning rather like High Commissioners, a similar development must be reckoned with. On the other hand, particularly, the big South American countries have proved at the conference that

(Continued on Page 2)

CHUNGKING IS PAWN OF BURMA DEFENSE

Chiang's Forces Wheedled Into Protecting Border of British Domain

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 27.—According to reliable sources, the British military authorities have succeeded in enticing the Chungking forces in Burma to defend the latter's vital border lines.

The same source reports that Major-General L. S. Dennys, military attache to the British Embassy, received Chiang's approval to place British officers in commanding positions within the Chungking army.

Meanwhile, an agreement has reportedly been reached whereby Chungking is to dispatch a representative force to the British army in Burma for liaison purposes, while the Anglo-American Powers are to furnish Chungking with military leaders and technicians and to station their staff officers with Chungking troops in Yunnan and Kwangsi provinces.

Before the start of the Greater East Asia War, vast quantities of supplies for Chiang were carried over the Burma Route from Rangoon.

However, each load, landed on the docks at Rangoon from cargo vessels, was arbitrarily inspected for a personal division of goods.

Such is the nature of the British-Chiang alliance, concludes the report.

Plenty of Indians

Burma is considered a province of India, and therefore the Burmese Army consists mostly of Indians, says the Asahi in a commentary on the constitution of the Burmese Army.

The total strength of the Burmese Army, excluding the Chinese soldiers, is 36,000 men. Besides the Indians, there are hill-folk like the Chins, the Kachins, the Domans, and the rest consists of Burmese and Chinese.

There is a report that on December 20 last year a large army was sent from India to reinforce the Burmese Army. Another report adds that the Chiang Kai-shek army in Annam crossed the border to join the Burmese Army.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Burmese Army are Britishers, and the troopers are natives. Discipline and cooperation among the officers and troopers are, therefore, difficult to maintain.

The Chins and Kachins are hill-folk unaccustomed to wearing boots, and so they are often seen wandering about

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Announces Pearl Harbor Casualties; 5,500 American Officers and Men Killed

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 27.—The United States Government announced on January 25 that the deaths caused at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese attack on December 8, totaled 4,500 navy men and 1,000 army men, according to reliable information reaching here. This announcement made it clear that at the first naval attack on Hawaii, the United States Navy received a fatal blow.

The United States Government had been underestimating the loss at Hawaii despite public opinion which loudly criticized the Government. On January 15, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox investigated the damage at the spot, and in his report to President Franklin Roosevelt, he said that the casualties for the navy were 91 officers and 2,638 men killed, and 21 officers and 636 men wounded, making a total of 2,729 killed and 657 wounded. But now, the actual number of navy men killed is announced at 4,500. The deaths caused to army men guarding airfields totalled 1,000.

This huge number of casualties indicates the serious damages caused to not only five capital ships but also to numerous other ships. The United States Government dispatched to Hawaii an inquiry committee headed by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Owen Roberts, to conduct investigation into the responsibility for the defeat at Pearl Harbor, and the report of this committee is believed to have been announced. This has caused further criticism of the Government and military authorities by the public, and it is reported that the consternation of the high officials of the United States Government is beyond imagination.

FLASH!!

Imperial Headquarters, 11:30 a.m. January 28.—Japanese Army Forces completely occupied Balik Papan, Netherlands Borneo at 1 a.m. January 25, and are still pursing enemies who are gradually surrendering to our forces.

Dutch Indies Raided

Domei

SAIGON, January 27.—Massive formations of Japanese warplanes carried out successive waves of raids over an extended area in the Netherlands East Indies today, while concentrating their heaviest attacks on the Dutch naval base at Amboina, in the Moluccas, it was learned here this afternoon from Batavia.

Enemy Panic-Stricken on Mt. Natib as Push Continued

MALAY BRITISH IN TRAP

Domei

UNSPECIFIED BASE IN PHILIPPINES, January 27.—American-Filipino troops, panic-stricken by the repeated onsets of the intrepid Japanese Forces, are now fleeing in disorder from the fortifications on Mt. Natib, in the Bataan Peninsula, where the enemy has been putting up obstinate resistance against the Japanese, according to reconnaissance flights of the Japanese Air Force.

Facing Second Dunkirk

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES IN MALAYA, January 26.—Frontline dispatches reporting the rapid progress of the Japanese central columns in Johore following the capture this morning of Kluang and Ayerhitam, both about 50 miles from Singapore, indicated a second Dunkirk looming for 20,000 British defenders at the end of the Malay Peninsula. Reconnaissance revealed that enemy troops who now are squeezed into a narrow strip between two parallel roads, one leading from Rengam to Johore Bahru, the other from Simpang Rengam to Kulai, have begun to stampede toward the Johore Straits.

Rainy Season Ends

An Asahi correspondent attached to a Japanese contingent in Malaya, has reported that tropical rains have ceased and clear blue skies greeted the Japanese Forces on Monday, as they sped along macadam highways through Johore amid endless rubber plantations, coconut groves and fields of tropical flowers, with Singapore as their final destination, reports Domei.

The correspondent explained, "With each passing day the object of our strenuous journey approaches nearer and nearer. When we ask Malayans and Hindus, in sign language, about conditions in Singapore, they return friendly answers.

These natives volunteer as guides, and generously furnish us with food and maps of Singapore.

"Our soldiers are in high spirits as we advance, leaving behind tales of tangled vines and other jungle obstacles, while those Hindu soldiers who are now our prisoners willingly drive our automobiles for us as they join in our battle songs.

"We have become accustomed to train our eyes on the numerous milestones along the highway indicating how close we have come to Singapore."

It was pleasantly revealed that, "We passed number 72 on the southern outskirts of Yong Peng, and it won't be long now."

Malay Terrain Described

With Japanese Forces pounding on the gates of Singapore after smashing through the jungles of northern Malaya in less than one month, an article by the Singapore correspondent of Newsweek on "western and northern Malaya" of August 9, 1941 forms an interesting commentary on the incredi-

(Continued on Page 2)

CAPACITY AUDIENCES HEAR AXIS CONCERTS

Masterworks of German, Italian Music Presented by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

Two Concerts of German and Italian Musical Masterpieces were presented by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Monday and Tuesday evenings, at the Tokyo Gekijo, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Capacity audiences attended both soires and expressed with storms of applause their approval of the programs selected and the performances given by the conductor and his orchestra.

The Italian part of the program consisted on both evenings of orchestra selections from Italian popular operas: Preludes to Act I and Act III, from Verdi's "La Traviata" which were played as the first number; and Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, which concluded both concerts. This choice of program well reminded the audience of the fact that Italian music is, in the first place, operatic music.

A Beethoven symphony—the Fifth, in C minor, on Monday; and the Sixth, "Pastorale," in F major, on Tuesday—and Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" in B minor formed the more substantial middle section of both programs, devoted to German music.

Popular Concerts Successful

All of these selections have ever been most popular with concert-goers in this country, as in all countries throughout the world, and while they are representative masterworks of German and Italian music, respectively, they have at the same time become part of the cultural possessions of mankind in general. In this sense the two programs were popular symphony programs in the word's best meaning. The good reception given by the large audiences, recruited obviously from quite different circles than those attending the regular symphony concerts at the Hibiya Public Hall, was another indication of the success which the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra is having with its recent policy of winning new friends for the cause of symphonic music through its numerous popular orchestra concerts.

All of the works on the German-Italian special programs have been parade numbers in the orchestra's and the conductor's repertory, and were played by them innumerable times during the present and the past seasons. The players have thus become thoroughly familiar with these works and play them with a great deal of precision. Enthusiastic applause by the audience at the conclusion of the concert resulted in the playing of an encore, when the orchestra repeated the brilliant finale of the "William Tell" Overture. Such a repetition of part of an orchestra work may be out of place in the case of a regular symphony concert, but may seem more permissible in the case of such a popular program.

Another successful event in the series of popular programs by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra was the "Evening of Chorus and Orchestra Music" held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Saturday, also under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, with the cooperation of the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus, directed by Professor Tamotsu Kinoshita.

Group Small, but Good

The Tokyo Symphonic Chorus, which was established but recently and presented its first of a planned series of periodical concerts only one month ago, is one of the most promising vocal organizations ever formed in this country. A comparatively small group of only 25 members, it is composed exclusively of professionally trained vocalists graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music; several of them are well-known concert soloists. While its short existence has, of course, not been sufficient to develop the group's full possibilities, at the present stage, it may be termed a first class concert choir.

The significant possibilities of this group are lying ahead in the field of opera, as it was also suggested in the performances of several operatic numbers on Saturday's program, some of them presenting individual members in solo renditions. Surely, among the so-called professional opera singers in this country, there are few who could give so highly qualified performances as were given on Saturday by Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, singing the "Habanera" from Bizet's "Carmen"; and by Mutsumu Shibata, tenor, who was heard in the famous "La Bona e Mobile," from Verdi's "Rigoletto." Many of the other renditions given in the course of the evening would deserve to be praised individually, but may it suffice here to give special mention only to the fine a cappella singing of the chorus renditions of Schubert's "Heidenroeslein" and Silcher's "Loreley" under the baton of Tamotsu Kinoshita.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, January 28

YOMIURI—Conclusion of South American Conference
ASAHI—Result of Pan-American Conference; Expectations From Technical Board
MIYAKO—Extraordinary Supplementary War Expenditures Passed by Lower House
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Absorption of Purchasing Power

Conclusion of South American Conference

YOMIURI

The United States' plan for a joint declaration of war on the Axis nations by 21 South American countries and even that for the severance of diplomatic relations failed to materialize due to stiff opposition by Argentina and Chile. Only a recommendation for the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis Powers was passed by the conference unanimously. Even the dispatch of such a delegate as Sumner Welles who is well versed on South American affairs and acquainted with statesmen there failed to attain its original plan.

The recommendation passed by the conference was merely that and nothing more. Whether to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis or not is left entirely to the free will of South American countries. It is, however, too hasty to entertain any sort of optimistic view on our part. In order to put into practise the recommendation, the United States will employ every possible means of intimidation, financial manipulation and boycotting. The action of the South American Foreign Ministers Conference must be approved unanimously by delegations of 21 countries as provided by the Lima declaration. For the fulfilment of the recommendation, the United States has been approaching those nations separately and already a few nations are said to have taken steps for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations. Since the key of their economic life is in the hands of the United States, they will likely fall unless they are alert.

The Vice-President of Argentina declared that his country is able to regulate multiple complicated questions only when it remains as a non-belligerent nation, adding that this is the duty imposed on Argentina. The severance of diplomatic and economic relations is indeed an act short of war. The United States thus tried to drag 21 South American nations to the last line.

The so-called ABC nations, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, are leading Powers in South America. Argentina and Chile boldly opposed the United States intimidation. Brazil must have had a similar sentiment. It is hoped that these three nations, without being too near-sighted, will have clear insight as to the main trend of the international situation and fulfil their missions as leaders of South America.

Result of Pan-American Conference

ASAHI

The Foreign Ministers Conference in session at Rio de Janeiro since January 15 has virtually come to an end, deciding on the plans for the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis Powers. Only the disposal of some minor questions is now left for the conference. Uruguay, Bolivia and other small nations are said to have begun taking actions according to the above decision.

Of the aforementioned two important bills, that for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers has been passed only as a recommendation owing to stiff opposition by Argentina and Chile, while the plan for the severance of economic relations has been adopted with some reservations by those two nations. Although the main opponents were Argentina and Chile, other smaller nations too by no means accepted the United States plans willingly. It is confirmed by various reports that they only bent their knees before United States maneuverings because it was backed by huge armaments and gigantic economic power.

The question left for the future is the actual practise of the severance plans. It can easily be imagined that Argentina and Chile will not put them into practise hastily, while the attitude of Brazil in this connection is regarded quite suspicious. Among smaller nations there are some whose attitudes are quite uncertain in this regard.

One outstanding characteristic of the Pan-American conferences in the past was the opposition of South American countries against the United States. In view of the fact and the prevailing international situation, for the fulfilment of its original plans as well as for the maintenance of its prestige, the United States made every possible behind-screen maneuverings before and during the conference. Despite such desperate efforts, the severance plan failed to attain its original purpose.

What should be noted in this connection is the role played by Spain and Portugal which greatly heightened anti-United States sentiments at the conference. Since the outbreak of the European War, both Britain and the United States more than once infringed on rights and prestige of various neutral nations. With Spain and Portugal being main sufferers, their anti-Anglo-American feelings almost reached a climax. This fact greatly affected the attitudes of South American countries, as represented by Argentina and Chile. International humanity being advocated by the United States is about to reveal its true character.

Expectations From Technical Board

ASAHI

As a central organ for the scientific and technical administration, the Technical Board as an institution belonging directly to the Cabinet is to be established. The system of its organization will be announced shortly by the Government.

For the repletion of national defense, the promotion of science and progress in technics, needless to say, is the fundamental condition. In order to fight against the United States and Britain as well as to win final victory in the protracted war as the leader of East Asia, it is indispensable to plan for the development of science and technic.

No sectionalism of various authorities concerned should be allowed in the projected Technical Board. A man of fine character, knowledge experience and administrative ability, must be selected as its President just as the commander of an army must be man of the above qualifications. It is hoped that the Government will take a clear attitude in the creation of the new Board.

Extraordinary Supplementary War Expenditures Passed by Lower House

MIYAKO

The Extraordinary Supplementary war expenditures amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 were approved unanimously by the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the Lower House held yesterday. They were passed at the plenary session of the House held on the same afternoon in their original form as approved by the Budget Committee. There are precedents in the annals of the Diet history of this country that war appropriations were passed through the House in a single day. However, the fact that such a huge sum amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 was approved is nothing but manifestation of the sincerity and earnestness of the people to the Government in connection with the Greater East Asia War.

Much significance is attached to this fact because it should be regarded as the manifestation of the nation's full confidence in the Government and the fighting services. The grand total of the military expenditures up to the present reaches the level of ¥28,900,000,000 of which the greater portion was employed for constructive work. This fact has been demonstrated in the brilliant war results of the Greater East Asia War.

In view of the fact that the Extraordinary Supplementary War Expenditures includes the expenditures necessary for exploitation of southern regions the approval of the estimates will surely bring a fine result before the nation.

According to the Finance Minister Okinori Kaya the war appropriations in question includes all expenditures necessary for carrying out the present war including those for maintainance of marine craft. This is a feature of the estimates. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, expenses of the fighting services were divided under different jurisdictions. From this angle it can be said a remarkable improvement was made in the policy regarding compilation of war appropriations.

Absorption of Purchasing Power

CHUGAI SHOGYO

As measures for absorption of the purchasing power of the people the Government has taken steps to strengthen the national movement for savings and increasing taxes. As for measures regarding increased savings, it is wise for the Government to appeal to the nation for the purpose and the Government should refrain from resorting to any compulsory measures. As the result of increased taxes, the income of the banking machinery will be greatly decreased, thus decreasing their actual profits. Under such circumstances, the present indication is that there may be a change in the policy of interests. The Government has already taken necessary measures whereby not to change the interest policy. In this sense, the Finance Minister, in his reply to the interpellations at the Diet session, declared that the time is not yet ripe for decrease of interest on postal savings. However, the day will come sooner or later when the level of postal savings interest will be changed.

In such case, nobody can guarantee that decrease in interests of savings will not affect the national psychology, raising the purchasing power of the people, though it is admittable that the total amount of the postal savings will not be affected by fluctuation of interests. In this sense the problem regarding interests is worthy of profound study.

PEOPLE TO BE URGED TO EMIGRATE SOUTH

Perseverance, Assiduity Claimed as Important Assets of Colonizers, Says Writer

Minoru Togo, a member of the Diet and for many years a resident of Taiwan where he had an opportunity of appraising Japan's colonial policy at close range, indicated in an article appearing in the Diplomatique Revue; that the Japanese people will soon be urged to go overseas to pursue their glorious mission.

The article follows:

"The much-heralded successful conclusion of the China Affair, which has eventually culminated in the current War of Greater East Asia, and the establishing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are two great tasks assigned to the Japanese. These epoch-making undertakings are but results of our natural desire based upon our fundamental national policy committed to the realization of a new world order, so that the fulness of equality, liberty and happiness may be showered on all mankind and a lasting peace brought to this war-torn earth.

"And in conformity with that hope, viewed from the standpoint of our national well-being, this may be rightly claimed as the thing really urging us to take a step forward to successfully carry out our overseas expansion policy.

"However, all such overseas expansion policies have heretofore been invariably censured as partaking of the nature of either imperialism, militarism or aggression, or possibly all combined. Ever since the discovery of America by Columbus, the European method was nothing short of complete conquest, depredation, if not extermination of the weak race so subjugated. And later in the latter half of the last century when the increased wealth of the western powers had caused them to carry out their imperialistic colonization policies, there were many instances found in their tracks where such an adverse criticism of their whole scheme could be cited as properly put.

"But as far as the Japanese policy is concerned, it is entirely different, being the antithesis of the policy pursued by westerners. In supporting this highly natural and humanitarian policy of our country, and in the furtherance thereof to illustrate the point of his advocacy, the writer desires to introduce here a mythological story the value of which has never faded among the aborigines of Taiwan where he served for 18 years in an official capacity.

Legend Told

"There were two suns originally, the legend tells us, whose rays and heat were too strong and unbearable for living things on earth to thrive in. The idea held among the inhabitants was to dispose of one of the suns, and how. There was a boy hero, as found among the legends of other races including the Japanese Momotaro, who hit upon a proposition of a bow and arrow to shoot at one of the suns. He kept shooting at it but failed in his lifetime, and his son continued the campaign but also fell short of his efforts. Finally the third generation assumed the task until the last arrow hit the sun in between its eyebrows, thereby weakening its strong and unbearable heat, thus making our earth a place fit for habitation, prosperity and happiness. And to this day, the scar found on the surface of the moon remains as proof of that deed.

"The point the writer desires to bring out in his advocacy of our great task in the carrying out of our overseas expansion policy is the perseverance and assiduity that will be required of our emigrants. Though naturally important, it is not individual success or sectional prosperity that is significant but a general advancement of the well-being of our race, and in the end, happiness and prosperity to whole mankind and a lasting peace to this, God's earth.

"There are two underlying principles involved in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for whose realization Japan is staking everything. First, Japan desires to relieve the pressure of over-population which is attended by a pressure on the food supply. Secondly, after this problem has been solved, Japan further aspires to give the rest of the Asiatic people the benefit of its own salvation, to liberate them from the grip and menace of western aggression and exploitation.

Liberation Promised

"It is plainly seen in the light of actual conditions obtained in the world today that the world is full of such unfortunate people who are suffering from the high-handedness and exploitation long perpetrated by the western aggressors. And to some of those unfortunate people there is absolutely no happiness, nor peace of mind.

"It behooves us, therefore, to stand for the eradication of this obnoxious menace, and do it as quickly as possible, so that all those suffering races may regain their opportunity to enjoy the fulness of equality, liberty and pursuance of happiness. This is the true meaning of our overseas expansion.

"We must not commit any acts of which the western Powers have been guilty. Merely for the sake of furthering their materialistic gains, to invade others' territories and deprive them of their liberty is an act abhorrent to our sense of fairness and humanity. The advocacy of our overseas expansion under the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere does not end with a mere acquisition of economic interests but goes a step further—the propagation of our traditional Japanese culture to promote universal peace, as in the case of the Taiwan legend. It is fundamentally a spiritual movement.

"Thus observed, advocacy of our overseas expansion means none other than a task dedicated to universal happiness and peace, based upon a fundamental, eternal truth and idealism upon which our nation is founded. Such a policy will contribute to our own happiness and prosperity as well as to others.

"In this connection, the writer had once before the opportunity of contributing to this periodical an article in which he stressed his advocacy of dividing the world into three parts, a long-standing question, and with this division, of pushing our policy of southern advance. What was meant there was that, as in the story of the sun in which one sun was found to be sufficient, Japan should suffice as the only leader to shine over East Asia.

"Such a broad view as entertained by the writer then might be condemned as too millenial and idealistic, but politics with no ideal, tends to degradate. Likewise a nation or a race without any political ideal stands on the verge of ruin. Human ideal must be as high as the heaven itself, higher than the highest mountain.

"When that sun story is compared to the present situation, the allegory of conquering the sun may well allude to our southern advance policy. As we go down there to attain our objective we will be in the tropics, the nearest regions to the sun, where the young hero of the legend must have shot his arrows. Here under the tropical sun where palms and other luxuriant vegetations grow and where those fertile lands of the south remain undeveloped, our ancestors may have lived. Traces of their activities still remain.

"Then once more when we go down there and sow the seeds of kindness and truth conceived in justice and humanity, there will surely come a time when a distinct tropical culture will beautifully grow and flourish."

Social and General

The Royal Thai Embassy in Tokyo has announced that the following members were recently added to the Embassy staff: Thavi Tavedikul, Embassy Counselor and Minister Plenipotentiary; Thanat Komantra, Second Embassy Secretary, and Chalao Smitavej, Third Embassy Secretary.

Luang Ratanadib, for many years Second Secretary of the Thai Legation and later the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, has been promoted to the rank of First Embassy Secretary.

The Finnish Legation in Tokyo has announced that Robert Berrick has resigned from his post as Finnish Honorary Consul in Yokohama.

The Shugen Society opened its fifth exhibition of paintings at the Gallery of the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store on Tuesday, January 27, where it will continue to be open to the public until Friday. The Society was organized by three famous members of the Nika School of Artists: Shin Kurihara, Konosuke Tamura, and Saburo Miyamoto.

The Sikin Society of Japanese art composed of 32 outstanding Japanese artists will hold its third exhibition at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store from February 1 to 6, under the chairmanship of Shinsui Ito and Shuho Yamakawa, both distinguished masters of Japanese painting.

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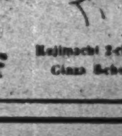
U.S. Pressure Fails To Yield Aim at Rio

(Continued from Page 1)

they are not willing to let themselves be intimidated by Washington. It is emphasized in Berlin that the statesmen of these countries will have to prove whether also in the future they will be able to maintain the national interests of their countries despite the constant threats by America. It is declared that Germany, Italy and Japan will closely watch developments in the attitude of these States with regard to deciding the political and economic relations with them after the war.



JAPAN TIMES BLDG.
Yuton Apartments
Newly-built attractive foreign-style apartments, furnished or unfurnished with service. Hot and cold running water in every room. Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Some rooms may, on application, be used as offices.
157 YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA

SAKE FROM PERSIMMON WILL GLADDEN DRINKERS

New Liquor, Superior to Synthetic Brand, Uncovered At Research Plant

"Persimmon sake" which is not inferior in flavor and in other respects to genuine sake and rather superior to the so-called "goseishu" or synthetic sake will soon be available to wine imbibers, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Masaichi Yamada of the Beverage Experiment Station, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo, reports the Miyako.

When the Government curtailed the use of rice by brewers, many forms of substitute liquor appeared on the market, continues the Miyako, most of which failed to appeal to the sensitive palate of sake lovers.

The persimmon sake is obtained through the fermentation of persimmon peelings, it was stated.

When interviewed by the Miyako, Dr. Yamada stated:

"I was not interested in sake research at first but it accidentally occurred to me that the flavor of persimmon might be utilized successfully in beverages. I began my investigations in earnest. As a result, a new fruit wine has been manufactured which surpasses in richness and flavor any other fruit beverage on the market today."

It was also indicated by the Miyako that alcohol manufactured from wheat and potatoes, now being made in Ishioka-machi, Ibaraki Prefecture, will be on sale in April at the latest.

N.Y. Times Alarmed At Japanese Drives

(Continued From Page 1)

bananas, 18 pounds; oranges, 16 pounds; tea, 7 pounds; sugar, 115 pounds; salt, 57 pounds; cakes and sweets, 16 pounds; milk, 28 gallons; beer, 9 gallons; spirits, 0.3 gallons; wine, 0.2 gallons.

The list shows how extravagantly they are living and these commodities are all produced in Australia and New Zealand without importing them from the outside world, Mr. Nomura told.

However, the rich land of Australia has, at present, one problem asserted Mr. Nomura, pointing out the shortage of manpower. The problem came to the fore with the outbreak of the current European war and the number of workers engaged in war industries has increased by 60,000 from 530,000 to 590,000. To make up for this shortage, the prolongation of working hours was resorted to by the Government, but the increase of income by the extention of working hours accompanied the tax increase, thus causing complaints among working classes.

In addition to the manpower problem, Australia has another problem of transportation to solve, concluded Mr. Nomura, adding, Australia has only a total of shipping aggregating 300,000 tons of which 200,000 are allotted to war purposes.

Rate on U.S. Dollar Slumps in Spain

(Continued From Page 1)

it had received from its internal conflict.

"Japan and the Japanese were extremely popular among the Spaniards. The newspapers reported every day about the drive of the Japanese Forces as enthusiastically as if it were the concern of their own country. The war results in the Pacific were especially hailed by all the Spaniards. When I walked along the city street, the passers-by recognized me to be a Japanese an invariably cast smiles at me. One of them asked me when Singapore would fall and another soldier drank to the victory of Japan.

"Being welcomed and respected in a far-off country, I could not help expressing my hearty thanks to our soldiers who were fighting so successfully many thousands of miles distant."

(Continued on Page 2)

Reich U-Boats Sink 12 Vessels Off U.S.

(Continued on Page 2)

British bombers were shot down during the raid.

The British battleship which was mentioned in the communique of November 26 as having been heavily damaged by a German submarine off Sollum, Libya, in the Mediterranean, has been ascertained to have been the 31,000-ton Barham, of the Queen Elizabeth class, which sank after receiving three hits, the High Command said.

Cyrenaica Is Quiet

Domei

ROME, January 27.—Although fighting has still raged in Cyrenaica for the past several days, no large-scale action took place yesterday, with British forces still continuing their retreat, the High Command announced today.

Favored by clear weather, Axis air formations yesterday harassed retreating enemy columns, raining splinter bombs and machine-gunning enemy provision depots said the communique, adding one Curtiss fighter was brought down during the engagement.

Braving heavy anti-aircraft fire, successive waves of Italian torpedo planes were said to have attacked yesterday a British naval squadron in the Mediterranean, northeast of Benghazi, Libya.

A British cruiser which received three torpedo hits was seen to have sunk, while another cruiser was left listing heavily, declared the communique.

All attacking Italian planes returned returned safely to their bases, although a few of them were damaged, it was said.

German warplanes sighted another British naval squadron off Tobruk, Libya, on January 25, and damaged an enemy cruiser with accurate bomb hits.

Meanwhile, the Axis air offensive against Malta was continued again yesterday, during which British hangers and runways, as well as grounded planes, were severely pounded, the communique stated, adding, during this encounter, nine Hurricanes were shot down by superior German fighters.

British warplanes attacked Catania, Sicily, yesterday, but caused no significant damages, although a few people were wounded, concluded the communique.

More Ships Sunk

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 27.—The German High Command has announced that off the North American and Canadian coasts, German submarines have sunk 12 additional merchant vessels totaling 103,000 tons gross register including six big tankers. In these attacks, the submarine, commanded by Commander Zapp, was particularly successful. Since their first appearance on the western side of the Atlantic on January 24, our submarines have thus sunk 30 enemy merchant ships totaling 228,000 tons gross register.

The British battleship which was reported to have been hit by three torpedoes on November 26 last year, off Sollum was, according to latest reports, the British battleship "Barham."

It was moreover established that the "Barham" sank after having been hit

U.S. Bataan Defense Reported Crumbling

(Continued From Page 1)

ble feat of Japanese troops, reports Domei.

Excerpts from the article are as follows:

"This is an incredible country for warfare—stifling airless tangled jungles filled with bamboo, gums, palms, rubber trees, creeper vines and orchids, in which pythons, adders, vipers, tigers, wildcats and rhinoceroses abound.

"Jungles, tree-covered mountains and malarial swamps form the strongest defense. In rice fields, invading armies would sink above their hips. The swamp is impassable for animals and difficult for troops. It would take a well-trained soldier with a tommy-gun as his heaviest weapon, at least six days to cut through 40 miles of this jungle if they didn't collapse with exhaustion and malaria first.

"The entire military scheme for northern Malaya is geared for defense and not offense. There is a plan under way to flood the vast area to halt the invaders. Tank traps consist of deepened and widened canals to drown tank crews or at least drown the motors. British mechanization consists of Bren carriers and motorized infantry transports in the very best condition. Advance troops use howitzers and Bren anti-tank guns captured from the Italians in Libya.

"Sikh, Dogra, Punjab, Indian, Moslem and British troops, formerly stationed at Shanghai, form the shock defenders in the frontier area. Officers are convinced that the Japanese are unable to withstand jungle warfare.

"A blitzkrieg here is out of the question and great power would be needed to attempt a campaign on land. Malaya could really be conquered only by a heavy combined navy and air offensive."

Italian Merchantman Back

Transocean

MILAN, January 15.—The Italian merchant vessel Ernest, of 7,272 gross registered tons, returned to Venice today after 14 months abroad, during which she successfully ran the British blockade, according to the Popolo d'Italia. A great welcome was tendered the skipper and crew by the shipping company and the naval authorities.

To the northwest of Benghazi a British naval squadron was attacked by Italian torpedo-planes. One cruiser received three torpedo hits so that its sinking must be reckoned with. Another cruiser which had likewise been hit was left listing heavily.

In North Africa, the booty gained by German and Italian troops in their successful counter-attacks increased to 283 armored cars and 127 guns as well as 563 motor vehicles and numerous other war material.

In the meantime the British Admiralty admitted the sinking of the battleship "Barham" on November 25, as a result of a German submarine attack.

MORE PEOPLE WILL BE SENT TO SETTLE IN MANCHOUKUO

Agriculture Minister Reveals Colonization in South Is Secondary in Nature

The Government is planning to send approximately 15,000 families of agricultural pioneers and 10,200 other volunteer agricultural pioneers to Manchoukuo in the course of the year, Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino disclosed in his reply to the interpellations posed by Shunzo Matsuoka at the Bond Committee meeting of the Lower House yesterday afternoon.

With favorable development of the War of Greater East Asia, great concern is felt by the people about the outlook of the southern regions. Therefore, some may fear that such tendencies may hamper the smooth operation of the Government's plan for sending emigrants to Manchoukuo, the Agriculture Minister said.

The Government, however, will adhere to its fixed policy regarding emigration to Manchoukuo, based on the principle of establishing a high national defense structure, embracing Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the Agriculture Minister emphasized.

Therefore, he said, the problem regarding emigration to the southern regions should be secondary in nature, at least for the time being.

Chungking Is Pawn Of Burma Defense

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the parade ground with their boots dangling from their left hands.

The Chinese soldiers insist on Chinese food, and the Indian soldiers insist on Indian food. This has often led to bloodshed between the soldiers.

The Chinese kitchen and the Indian kitchen are adjacent to each other. The Indians, who cannot abide the smell of pork, complained to the Chinese cooks who were roasting huge chunks of pork for the Chinese soldiers. Hot words ensued, and finally both sides resorted to their rifles to settle the argument. Before order was restored, about 20 men on both sides were killed.

The Indians and the Burmans are often at loggerheads, for the Indian soldiers are fond of pressing their unwelcome attentions on the Burmese women. The arguments that ensue are never settled until a few men are shot to death.

Before the Tri-Power Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, the Burmese Army consisted of two battalions of British troops, one Gendarmerie Corps on frontier service, and about 17,000 Burmese soldiers. After the Tri-Power Alliance a reserve of one British battalion was sent to Burma, and another battalion was posted at Rangoon. In February last year, the Government also made a military pact with Chungking.

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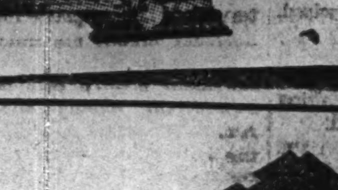
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